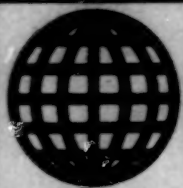


22 DECEMBER 1987



FOREIGN  
BROADCAST  
INFORMATION  
SERVICE

# ***JPRS Report***

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## **East Europe**

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22 DECEMBER 1987

## EAST EUROPE

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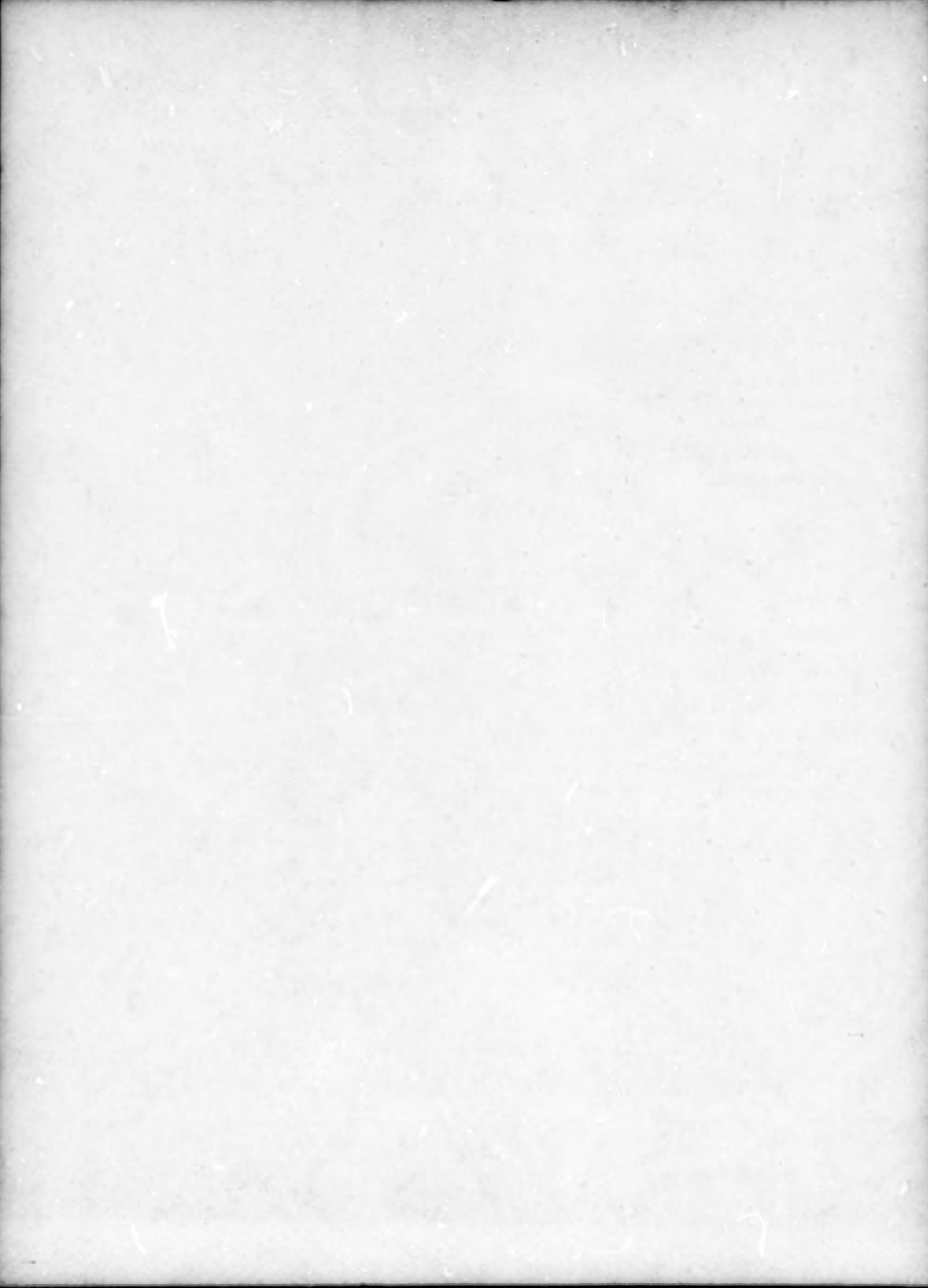
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## EEC'S REPORTED INTEREST IN PREVENTING SOVIET INFLUENCE

Athens EMBISTEVTIKO GRAMMA in Greek 21 Oct 87 p 4

[Text] A secret report circulating in some foreign ministries of EEC member countries concerns Albania and stresses that this country will soon face critical economic and social problems. It is emphasized that our neighboring country is undergoing an impressive demographic explosion which, however, is not accompanied by the corresponding economic development. On the contrary. Albania's industrial structures are antiquated and not very productive, agriculture is deficient and unproductive and services are not well developed.

Thus, the country is registering a population growth without the corresponding production of wealth. It is thus anticipated that in a few years Albania will experience serious economic and social problems, which will make it susceptible to Soviet influence, unless the West prevents it in time.

In order then to avoid unpleasant developments in Albania within this framework, that would include the country's integration in CEMA, the REC is making every effort to create foundations that would permit it to assist Tirana at a given point to avoid the Soviet bear hug.

It should be noted that of all the CEMA countries, the one which maintains very close relations with Albania is Czechoslovakia, which represents the Soviet Union's interests in the country. On the Western side, it is the FRG which exerts the most important influence in Albania.

/8309

CSO: 20200001

## OBSTACLES TO LOCAL SELF-MANAGEMENT NOTED

Sofia IMPULS in Bulgarian 6 Oct 87 p 1

[Article by Boris Manolov Rayanov, RPS [not further identified] labor organizer, Pavlikeni: "Whom Should We Believe? . . ."]

[Text] I read with interest issue 34, dated 1 September 1987, of the newspaper IMPULS. I liked the topic that was raised for discussion: the meeting—the collective's supreme form of authority, democracy and self-management.

I hold solidly with the opinions of the majority of those polled about the new role of each labor-collective member in decisionmaking and the right to one's own opinion.

I think that at this stage our basic problem is somehow to convince this member of the collective of the reality of this right of his, that it does not exist just in talk or on paper.

But how this will be done there's no telling. Why, the manager's decisions in almost all instances up till now have been "entirely correct" and authentic, haven't they? He has taken into account the opinion of some worker, hasn't he? The majority of managers talk very well about self-management, but in fact do the "self-managing" well themselves. Always convinced of the rightness of their own opinion (even a subjective one), are they going to agree, starting tomorrow, to anybody's meddling in their business? Categorically, no!

This, in my opinion, is the first obstacle to the application of self-management—convincing the managers themselves (laying down the law to them if they are unwilling) to take into account the opinion of the collective and of the individual worker. From practical experience we know that it is not very easy for a worker to take a position at a meeting that differs from his manager's. The consequences would not be to his advantage.

And here is the second obstacle: Who will convince the worker, and how, that his opinion or vote is sure to have any significance and that later on it will not adversely affect his labor remuneration or advancement on the job? At brigade council sessions I have personally made attempts to give my opinion and if it did not concur with that of the administrative management, most

often I have been "labeled" a "counterrevolutionary" or told that "I mustn't think I know better than the management." You'll have a hard time taking a position again after that.

The third obstacle—the meeting of a 220-member brigade, scattered over 25 villages, at a given moment—is difficult, and even unjustified for trifling reasons. That is why we elect these brigade councils with representatives of the collective. But these representatives should be nominated by the collectives themselves rather than by the management, and they should be people of prestige, should be disciplined, pace setters and, not least, have their own objective opinion on all questions. In practice, the majority are silent lookers-on, agreeing to everything so as to enjoy the favor of the manager, but if they are affected personally, they are sure to differ entirely.

To substantiate my words if you should challenge me, let me describe one of our brigade council sessions, held on 17 August 1987. In accordance with the preannounced agenda we heard news items about plan fulfillment and work quality in the second production team, after which previously unannounced personnel changes were brought up—appointment of a second accountant to a vacant position. Here, in brief, is the election procedure suggested by the brigade leader: "Comrades, we have to appoint a second accountant. Seven applications have been received—four from our own workers, three from outsiders. We have decided at this stage not to appoint our own people, but to take someone from the outside. The management, after considering the applications, has decided and nominates as the best suited . . .; I do not know her personally, I know only that she has three children and an economics education. Is anybody opposed? Will those who agree please vote!" All this in about 2 or 3 minutes.

From among the hands momentarily raised in assent I managed "to make a stand," saying that the brigade leader's election procedure was rigged and biased, and that it would be proper to submit all the candidates with their pluses and minuses for us to evaluate them. To which the answer made to me was that the management had done a better job of evaluation.

Thus, without anybody else from the brigade council members taking a position and stating his reasons, the majority voted for the appointment of somebody unknown to them all as a personality and specialist, solely with the idea that they were "unreservedly" supporting the brigade leader.

You ask why people are silent at the meetings? We chatted a little, incognito, with a few of the council members individually after the session, asking a single question: Did you vote for an unknown person?

The majority were unanimous about the biased conduct of the election since only one candidate was nominated. And further in this spirit: "I can't help but comply with the opinion of the BCP ObK [oblast committee];" "I acted wrongly, but I was in no position to change things;" "Once I didn't vote and I had a lot of trouble with the brigade leader; that is why I decided to keep quiet so as to stay on good terms" (opinion of a party bureau member); "What would I gain by it? Things wouldn't have changed. What would you gain by



talking?"; "The time has passed when I talked up. Now I'm in the 'I pass' crowd and I'm on better terms!"

These were the opinions (documented) of brigade council members, party and trade-union officials, talking about restructuring while themselves "readjusting."

This is why people in our country remain silent--they prefer not to have troubles with the managers on account of some worker.

What I ask is: Who will convince the workers, and how, that things are sure to change, that, in the recently much bruited-about words about self-management and democracy, the worker has equal rights when in practice the managers, in one way or another, have succeeded in imposing their "ego" on everything, including party and trade-union leaders, as in the instance here given. Whom are we to believe?

And surely things are not thus solely with us, are they?

6474

CSO: 2200/0006



## WATER POLLUTION STILL UNCHECKED

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Apr 87 p 2

[Article by (ro), correspondent of RUDE PRAVO: "Irresponsible Treatment of Water Continues"]

[Text] In the first 3 months of this year alone the State Water Economy Control [SVI] registered more than 100 cases of accidental water pollution. That is nearly one half of accidental spills of crude oil and other water-polluting substances which occurred last year on the CSR territory where a total of 211 cases were reported in 1986.

Although so far none of the accidents involving oily substances over the past 3 months was as extensive as, for instance, the one that took place in North Moravia in late 1986, this year's situation serves at least as a warning. What are its causes? According to Eng Vaclav Vucka, ScC, chief inspector of the SVI, accidental spills of such substances increased because of the weather condition in winter this year, but the main culprits are people and their lack of responsibility for water and their handling of water-polluting substances or contaminants, as confirmed by investigations of individual cases whose findings often blame disorder and disregard for operational instructions in facilities where materials containing crude oil are stored and processed.

All that underscores the imperative that the users of water-polluting agents consistently observe measures of prevention. For that reason the SVI will focus this year its spot checks almost exclusively on inspection of facilities for storage and treatment of materials containing oil in order to determine the tasks and measures to avert accidental pollution of streams and sources of water, and to reduce the incidence of spills of noxious substances. As Eng V. Vucka informed the journalists at the press conference on Friday, every accident will be thoroughly investigated and appropriate steps will be taken against the guilty parties. Moreover, the SVI will assume the important task of organizing an accident prevention center at the SVI headquarters and of gradually initiating its various programs.

9004/12851

CSO: 2400/254

## ASSOCIATION OF SMALL GROWERS TAKES STOCK

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Apr 87 p 2

[Text] Prague (From our correspondent)

The Czech Association of Small Growers will celebrate this year the 30th anniversary of its activity. It has almost 450,000 members, of which 108,000 are women. Last year, the small growers supplied our market with more than 88,000 tons of fruit and over 22,000 tons of vegetables; they gathered 754 tons of medicinal plants and made almost 50,000 tons of hay on hand to reach areas.

The organization's Young Gardeners Circles works with young people.

It maintains as well extensive lecturing activity and participates in exhibitions, both local and nationwide, such as, for instance, Flora Olomouc, Mother Earth and Bohemian Garden.

A constant source of criticism however is its cooperation with the purchasing enterprises, particularly in years of large fruit and vegetable crops. As the association has only 148 of its own sales rooms, its Central Committee is attempting to be registered as a purchasing organization. Unexploited, fallow lying land is also allotted only very slowly and about 28,224 applicants are still waiting for their small gardens. There are problems as well with the distribution of young trees from the nurseries. Particularly young peach and apricot trees are in short supply for many years. The offer of small-scale mechanization such as, for instance, small tractors, did not improve either.

12707

CSO: 2400/229

## COUNCIL DISCUSSES 'SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN SOCIAL TENSION'

Budapest MAGYAR HÍRŰZET in Hungarian 2 Jul 87 p 3

["New Program to Relieve Social Tension"]

[Text] The social policy conception of the Seventh Five-Year-Plan was examined by the Capital City Council Executive Committee at its session yesterday. Subsequently, Dr Janos Penzes, vice chairman of the council described the reasons for the modification at a press conference. He said that in Budapest there has been a significant increase in social tension in recent times after the situation of many families and older persons became unfavorable. It is known that the capital city has more than half a million of pensioners and nearly half of them are over seventy years old. At the same time, out of every hundred people of retirement age, only sixty receive a greater or lesser amount of pension earned by them. An increasing number of primary school children require regular education allowance and it is obvious that, in certain cases, the securing of housing also requires social support.

The essence of the accepted program is that--irrespective of the expected deductions--the social political expenses cannot be decreased. Moreover, in certain areas spectacular progress will also occur in the near future. For instance, instead of the 2 billion spent by the capital city on certain allotments and supports during the previous plan period, it will spend 4.3 billion forints within the current period.

In granting the allowances--stressed Janos Penzes--the main objective is to give them indeed to those who need it most, regularly and also in extraordinary cases. The current practice can be criticized for several reasons...

To alleviate the tensions, the executive committee arrived at several resolutions. For instance, already by the end of 1988, there will be as many social workers in full-time positions and employed on a fee basis as was originally planned for the end of the plan period. The social home network is being expanded by at least 700 spaces and no farther than 70 to 80 km from Budapest. And another projection: by 1990, 5500 aged individuals unable to care for themselves will be assured social meals including weekends and holidays whenever possible...

## INCOME TAX EXPECTED TO CAUSE FURTHER DECREASE IN POPULATION

Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 22 Jun 87 p 8

[Letter to the editor]

[Text] I am a planning engineer with six children, my wife is also an engineer. Our children range between 9 and 17 years. We did not "accept" but rather wanted them. In our opinion, a child is not a question of material but of emotional values. That we chose such a way of life, can be attributed to a not negligible extent to the fact that we live in a society where selfishness has spread to an alarming degree, a short-range approach and indifference toward the future. To us it is a question of conscience whether the community to which we owe everything, the fate of which spans from the distant past to the unpredictable future, is becoming weaker or stronger through us. We are also trying to raise our children in the spirit of this responsibility. Until now we did not expect any special benefits, the family allowance does not even cover a third of the child support costs. Now we may come to having to pay taxes in excess of the family allowance. This will result from our need to accept an enormous amount of overwork in order to secure a per capita income of about 3000 forints!

Calculating with the planned tax rates and also including the price increases for consumer goods associated with the tax reform, the standard of living for our family will all of a sudden decrease by at least 20 percent! A two-three hundred forint increase in the family allowance does not solve anything and the 14-hour workdays cannot be increased further!

By the way, this system could also be safely called progressive tax on children! (For example, if a fourth child is born to a family with three children and the father wishes to keep up their earlier standard of living, he must increase his work by about 35 percent and must pay an additional tax amounting to 40 to 50 thousand forints a year!) And I would not even stress here primarily the crude violation of the principle of carrying a proportionate public burden, the injustice to families who had, already prior to this, produced beyond their strength, but rather that to which such a financial policy can lead: the disabling of families with children can result in a further, large decrease in the number of births which is in direct conflict with the avowed goals of population policy!

In my opinion, the income tax system must be geared to the actual ability of the citizens to bear the burden and the necessary state revenue must be secured in such a manner as to move the taxpayers to increase their productivity and to behave in accordance with the interest of the community. Right now a singular and superb possibility would offer itself for the introduction of income regulation which would strengthen the institution of the family on the long range, improve the conditions for raising children, and all that without excessive burdens on the budget.

All that would be needed is to acknowledge and to have it acknowledged that, from the standpoint of the wage earner, raising children is an expense, a commitment, and therefore the demand would be justified that at least the sum corresponding to the prevailing subsistence level of dependents should be deductible from the tax base!

The argument of currently vocal financial experts is unacceptable that it is incorrect to "mix" the taxation system with social policy, that the "support" of families should be the task of an independent social policy. This standpoint is incorrect. The possibilities of social policy will be very limited also in the future and thus the decisive part of the support expenses will continue to burden the family income. The very significant difference between family allowance and tax allowance is that the money for social allotments must be withdrawn from the population while a tax allowance provides a motive for more work and creating resources within the family!

It is in the interest of society that the possibilities for raising several children should not become worse and, if possible, should become better primarily in those families where the material, emotional and cultural conditions are the most favorable... Akos Haraszti, graduate engineer, Budapest.

2473  
CSO 2500/457



## DETAILS ON TWO PARLIAMENT COMMITTEE DEBATES

Budapest NAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 19 Jun 87 p 3

["Modification of the Penal Code and the Prospects of Hungarian Car Manufacture on the Agenda"]

[Text] At the Thursday session of the Judiciary Committee of Parliament, last year's budget of the judicial organs and of the councils, furthermore, the planned modification of the Penal Code and of the law on criminal proceedings were discussed. An oral supplement to the report on management was provided by Laszlo Bekesi, deputy minister of finance and Dr Laszlo Kun, deputy minister of justice. The councils were given the possibility for more independent management at a time when the economy is by no means characterized by growth. As related by Jozsef Ladanyi (Borsod): this was the cause of tension. He criticized that the recommendations by central organs to the megye were often worded without economic foundation. He also mentioned that the problems of structural change imposed on the megyes cannot be solved by them independently. Gyorgy Antalffy (Csongrad), president of the committee, stressed the strengthening of autonomous character while Jozsef Nagy (Baranya) mentioned the greatly deteriorated condition of roads and bridges adding that the sums available for maintenance have remained unchanged since 1981. No one demanded the floor with regard to the situation of the judicial organs; the representatives most likely felt that a sterile discussion would be superfluous after the deputy minister himself voiced the opinion that the department cannot count on increased financial support in the near future.

A vehement discussion evolved around the modification of the penal provisions. Dr Ferenc Petrik, deputy minister of justice named the acceleration and simplification of prosecution, the enrichment of the penal system, and the enhancement of criminal law defense as the three main goals of the change. With respect to the guarantees in the law on criminal procedure, he said that even today they are not true guarantees but rather, they are often impediments to successful investigation and can be evaluated today as excessive guarantees, when times are different from when they were enacted: following the breaches of law associated with the cult of the individual. With respect to the intended introduction of public works, he mentioned that this institution proved itself to be effective in Canada and in North America.

On grounds of principle and judicial theory, Gyorgy Antalffy opposed the planned prolongation of investigations to a year and the elimination of the district attorney's authority over the denial or termination of investigations saying that the pursuit of simplification cannot be accompanied by a weakening of the guarantees. Jeno Horvath criticized the changes in the method of judicial procedure against those who left the country illegally because, by merely establishing guilt but delaying the assessment of a penalty until an eventual return, this would create uncertainty and would also keep those who would perhaps want to return from doing so. With respect to public works, he voiced his apprehension that, if handled with insufficient care, it can turn into humiliation instead of penalty. With respect to procedural guarantees, he said that excessive guarantees are preferable to the compromising of quality and guarantees in the name of expediency. He disagreed with the prolongation of the investigative deadline also because, at present, only eight percent of the cases last longer than two months and for that reason the principles of guarantees must not be sacrificed. According to him, a decrease in preliminary detention is not served by retaining the three most often applied "elastic paragraphs" into which everything may be squeezed. He added that, at the time when the other socialist countries are proceeding in the direction of reinforcing the oversight of legality by the district attorney, we cannot give up these guarantees for the sole reason of struggling with a manpower shortage and bad working conditions.

Mrs Laszlo Kovacs (Budapest) greeted public works as an effective tool of prevention. Csaba Kereszti (Hajdu-Bihar) related that, because of the increasing work load on the prosecution, his supervision of the investigations is often merely a formality. Even after the modification, the prosecutor would not relinquish this area, only the methods of supervision would change and he would have more time for genuine work. He disagreed, however, that the investigators should themselves decide on the existence of causes justifying the denial of investigation. On the other hand, Zoltan Kiraly (Csongrad) was of the opinion that rather a hundred criminals should walk among us than one innocent man be condemned. He advocated that the role of attorneys be increased also in the earlier phase of the process and he raised the need for introducing bail. Sandor Nyiri, deputy attorney general remarked that the fight against crime is a governmental function and, therefore, all responsibility cannot be passed on to the prosecution. Similarly, other organs are also faced with tasks involving the enforcement of legality.

Following the response by Ferenc Petrik, because at the end of the prolonged discussions which brought many diverse opinions to the surface the committee was unable to come to an agreement about the proposal, decision was postponed until Monday.

•

Passenger automobile manufacture remains one of the dynamic fields of global industry and it is desirable that Hungarian industry also participate in it—said Rezső Nyers (Budapest), president of the Trade Committee of Parliament, yesterday, in his summary of the opinions of the representatives.

It is not accidental that this report begins with the last day's agenda of the committee session. The presence of many members of the press also mirrored active popular interest and, similarly, a multitude of citizen demands, problems and expectations were cited by the oral augmentation of the written material, by Gyula Sos, deputy minister of industry. The discussions, the negotiations with various foreign companies have not as yet created a situation which could provide for a well founded decision. Therefore, it is understandable that, in spite of intensified interest, only three representatives—Lajos Farkas (Budapest), Sandor Csipko (Bacs-Kiskun) and Rezso Nyers—raised questions.

The stand of industrial management and, consequently, the chances for establishment of a parts manufacturing and later of an assembly plant are defined by two factors. A decision can be made concerning the start of whatever form of Hungarian car production if we can increase thereby the commodity supply for capitalist export and also increase the national income. Because the organization and start of parts manufacture can be a means for improving the domestic car supply and for promoting a structural transformation of industry, negotiations with the Soviet and Japanese partners are continuing. But it must be clear that, at present, the national economy cannot afford to build a plant in the framework of a large state capital investment. To provide the necessary resources, it would be necessary for the potentially involved enterprises to assume a greater share of responsibilities. Thus, there is as yet no decision but calculations are in progress and negotiations are continuing, and the type of material to be sent to the State Planning Office will depend in part on their outcome.

At the committee session, the report on last year's domestic and foreign trade budget, and a report on the state of consumer services were discussed. Questions by the representatives were answered by Miklos Andriko, under-secretary of domestic trade, Istvan Torok, under-secretary of foreign trade, Andras Patko, deputy minister of finance and Miklos Pulai, vice president of the National Planning Office.

Istvan [redacted] (Hajdu-Bihar) hopes for an improvement in foreign trade through an increase in the financial interest of the business partners. Jozsef Polgardi (Veszprém) and Sandor Csipko (Bacs-Kiskun) view the low wages of domestic trade workers as the cause of a drop in the standards of service. Kalman Suto (Budapest) blames the increasing problems of import for the drop in capitalist export. Alajos Barta (Győr) and Lajos Rev, president of the National Council of Consumers, spoke of the causes of quality complaints and their indefensibility.

Several examples of the often annoying level of services were mentioned by members of the committee. Consumer opinions were quoted and summarized by representatives Pal Nag (Csongrad), Karoly Wellner (Budapest), Lajos Farkas (Budapest) and Jozsef Polgardi.

In the position taken by the committee it declared that a greater in-depth analysis of economic policy is needed, keeping in view that problems and errors appeared not only in the implementation of principles and programs. The

increasingly unfavorable processes appearing in trade activities must be restrained and this requires more effective work on the part of the government than heretofore. Members of the committee view the chances of development in terms of an improvement in the quality of goods earmarked for export.

2473

CSO 2500/459



## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION GROUP FORMED IN NEW DAM AREA

Budapest HGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 24 Jun 87 p 3

[Text] The natural treasures of the Szigetkoz Regional Protection District and the expected effect of the Ros-Nagymaros dam on the area were discussed Tuesday by the Nature and Regional Protection Committee of the Patriotic People's Front under the chairmanship of Dr Bela Nagy, professor, in their headquarters on Belgrad Wharf. Karoly Kovacs, director of the Northern-Transdanubian Inspectorate of the National Environmental and Nature Protection Office, explained the circumstances of being declared protected and the geohistorical processes which produced this unique region. He stressed that, based on the detailed study of the environmental effect of the dam, the possibility exists for preserving the rare natural endowments of the area even after the lock system had become operational.

Participants in the discussion urged constant observation in order to make timely intervention possible for preventing eventual deleterious processes. A constant state of readiness and the continuous cooperation with workers of the region were urged, among others, also because only in this manner can the conditions be provided for preserving the rich ecology of plants of the Szigetkoz and especially its valuable animal life. The decision was made at the session that, following the completion of the plans for water supply, the topic will be put on the agenda again, with the involvement of the water experts, and the extent to which the theories agree with the interests of regional and nature protection will be examined.

2493

CSO 2500/459



HUNGARY

POLITICAL

IMPORTANCE OF HAMBURG HARBOR FOR HUNGARIAN TRADE STRESSED

Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 24 Jun 87 p 3

[Text] The Hungarian connections with Hamburg Harbor were the topic of a press conference Tuesday, at the International Trade Center of Budapest, with Klaus Dieter Fischer, director of the Marketing and Advertising Association of the harbor. He reported that the Hamburg Transit Harbor has had an important place for decades in the overseas foreign trade of Hungary through which 490 thousand tons of Hungarian export and import goods had passed last year. In comparison with the previous year, there was a decrease in imports and a slight increase in exports. The total trade volume has again increased during the months elapsed in the current year.

2473

CSO 2500/459

CARTOON COMMENTARY ON GOVERNMENT STABILIZATION PROGRAM

Budapest MUNKAI in Hungarian No 10, 1987 p 57



The specialists in the West like our taxation plans. Of course they think that salaries too are the same as theirs!



By chance I was showing my enthusiasm over the resurgence program to the /steel mill/ foundrymen who were laid off.

## PARTY DAILY PREVIEWS BUSH VISIT

260000018a Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26-27 Sep 87 p 2

[Article by Zbigniew Lesnikowski: "Before George Bush's Visit"]

[Text] This visit is stirring great interest not only in Poland but also in the USA. It will be followed carefully by both socialist bloc and Western countries. However, the policy of many Western governments toward our country is influenced by Washington's position in this regard.

Just the fact alone that Poland is the only socialist country on Vice President George Bush's agenda of the current 9-day visit to six European countries is of great significance. This visit simply proves that if constructive dialogue is to really be held in Europe, Poland cannot be omitted from such dialogue. If the vice-president of the United States is going to consult with the allies on the issue of security, disarmament and detente in West-East relations during his visit to the West European capitals of Rome, Paris, Bonn, Brussels, and London, then it is in Poland, a country which for years has actively participated in building peace and security in Europe, that he will be able to become acquainted with the position of the other side, that is, the socialist bloc nations.

The most recent expression of this activity is Jaruzelski's Plan—an important Polish initiative that has been gaining increasing recognition in the world and, therefore, strengthening our position on the international arena. This is particularly important now that after an initial Soviet-American agreement has been reached in Washington regarding the issue of the elimination of intermediate and short-range missiles, the possibility has outlined itself of a positive turning point in the overall situation of international relations.

Thus, George Bush is coming to Poland during such an extremely important period. He is the first American politician of such rank to pay us a visit since 1979 at which time we received Jimmy Carter in Warsaw. The present visit signifies the renewal of Polish-American contact on a state level. It opens up a new phase in the normalization of relations which in recent years have been seriously strained and are now being rebuilt with great difficulty. How can they be rebuilt? How to put words into action? Poland will present its position on this issue.

Following Wednesday's meeting with Secretary of State George Shultz, Minister Marian Orzechowski expressed the belief that relations between Warsaw and Washington have quickened in pace recently and their normalization has a broader, international scope. These words are being confirmed by the Polish-American talks that are of extreme significance to the future of our relations and scheduled to begin on Saturday, the 26th of this month [September].

9853/12859

## PAP CORRESPONDENT VIEWS POLISH-AMERICAN ATTITUDES TOWARD PFR

26000018e Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Sep 87 p 6

[Text] Washington. Polish Press Agency [PAP] correspondent, Jerzy Gorski writes: "Regardless of all the differences separating American Polonia, it has always shown a certain emotional sensitivity, a certain kind of sentiment for the 'country of its forefathers.' I have not met many people from among Polonia who would claim that important events, which in one way or another are tied to Poland's fate, are not known to them or would not have an impact on their state of mind.

"It cannot be said that all of American Polonia feels responsible for Poland's fate but it would be unjust to imply that it is indifferent toward that which is happening in Poland. It would also be naive to maintain that American Polonia was never taken advantage of for the anticommunist purposes of U.S. foreign policy just as it would be naive to claim that the position of Polonia's political leadership was always conducive to the interests of Polish-American relations.

"At the same time, however, it would be unfair to most of Polonia not to notice its concerned and caring attitude toward the events in Poland during the 1980's. It seems to me that it would be extremely difficult to find among the representatives of Polonia, who are not politically bullheaded and not entangled in party games, advocates of the tenet: 'The worse the situation in Poland, the better for Polonia.'

"During a long stay in the United States, I had the opportunity more than once to become convinced that a natural reflex of an American of Polish extraction, who was not consumed by the conflicts and political games of American Polonia's leadership centers, was as a rule a positive reaction to every good news from Poland, to every piece of information about an improvement in Polish-American relations. I feel that a decided majority of American Poles did not approve the political activity of the 1980's aimed at hindering Poland's struggle with the profound crisis. Quite the contrary. In Polonia's attitude and interest in that which was happening in Poland, it was always possible to detect a strong note of concern and anxiety about Poland's fate in Europe. If there exists a certain common denominator, which links a huge majority of Polish-Americans, it is a positive attitude toward everything that may be mutually favorable to Polish-American relations. It is possible to go so far as to say that the majority of Polonia feels as its own particular misfortune anything that worsens the state of Polish-American relations.



"It is worth noting that despite anti-Polish propaganda and extremely strong pressure from the extremist American Right, not only an overwhelming majority of Polonia but also some leaders of the Polish-American Congress [KPA] felt that the United States should not carry on a policy whose outcome could be the impoverishment of the Polish nation.

"It ought to be emphasized that the Polish-American Congress, which maintains an unfavorable position toward PPR authorities, adopted a resolution in June of last year criticizing the continuation by President Reagan's government of economic sanctions on Poland. The resolution of the KPA also expressed regret over the indifferent attitude of President Reagan's government toward Poland."

9853/12859

## TV PROGRAM EXAMINES 'FREEDOM AND PEACE' HUNGER STRIKE

26000018b Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 28 Sep 87 p 6

[Text] "There are amongst us many practical jokers, many nonconformists and downright eccentrics who bring their individual desires for expressing themselves to this collective body that is 'Freedom and Peace.'" This is how one of the organizers of the protest hunger strike at the Ojcow Jezuitow Church in Bydgoszcz described the strike participants when asked who the author could have been of the banner: "Freedom and Social Unrest" hung near the church. The hunger strike lasted one week and was to be a protest against military service. "This is a moral act of refusing to eat for a given cause and has nothing to do with politics," declared its initiators publicly. However, the television report entitled "Akt Moralny" presented on the 26th of this month [September] in the weekly television magazine CZAS placed a question mark over these intentions.

For 3 days a group of several dozen young people fasted in isolation. On the 4th day, a meeting was held in the church with the sympathizers of "Freedom and Peace." Among the sympathizers—familiar faces from here and there. Jan Rulewski came and Seweryn Jaworski arrived from Warsaw. The hunger strike participants are not hiding from the TV camera their distrust of the "veterans" of the opposition. "I feel that we young people presently have better political ideas than the older generation," states one of the organizers of the "church" protest. "They want to continue functioning within the sphere of political life in this country—they must cooperate with us." "On the other hand, we can do without them," he adds. "I do not rule out," he continues, "that they will share our views because this is a struggle not only for values and ideas but also a political struggle."

The people who expressed themselves in "Akt Moralny" were passersby, female students working at painting the bridge railing, people coming out of O. Jezuitow Church, a city bus driver and one of his passengers, a gas station employee—people of various ages. Others did not hide their embarrassment, surprise or outright indignation. "It would be better if the strikers in the church would take up some sort of honest work," they said, knowing that the television camera was recording their comments.

The television reporter wanted to find out something more about the organizers of the hunger strike protest. He went to the village of Chrosno in the gmina of Solec Kujawski where one of the strike organizers has a 6-hectare farm. For

a year now the third class land has been left unutilized. The owner purchased it at the end of 1985. He received an allotment of building material for the repair and modernization of the farm buildings but until now has only bought 4 tons of cement and 200 pieces of roofing tile. He has also purchased a delivery truck and sowing material with credit obtained from the Bank Spoldzielczy. Several days ago, the television camera was able to record only weed-grown field and dilapidated buildings. The would-be farmer, graduate of the college of agriculture, tried to obtain a deferment from military service last year.

In front of the entrance to the church we heard: "Without a doubt, we are the creators of small policies; the originators of new methods of political activity in this country."

An interesting contribution to the television report was the news bulletin from the American Associated Press, placed as a side-note to the program of the private meetings of Vice President George Bush in Warsaw.

This press agency reported that the leader of an unofficial peace group, K. Czaputowicz, stated Saturday that he is distressed because of the decision made at the last minute by U.S. officials to eliminate him from the list of guests at the meeting over dinner with George Bush. K. Czaputowicz from "Freedom and Peace" said that on Thursday he received an official invitation to the meeting with the vice president on Sunday evening and the very next day he was informed by a representative of the U.S. embassy that the invitation had been withdrawn. "This is not pleasant particularly since I do not know the reasons. I do not feel that this was done in the proper manner," stated K. Czaputowicz.

He also declared that he intended to deliver a letter to Bush from "Freedom and Peace" protesting the legal action taken against a young American, David Gilliam Kerley, for his refusal to register for the draft.

An embassy spokesman speaking anonymously confirmed the fact that the invitation had been withdrawn but denied that the decision had been made as a result of pressure from the Polish authorities or in order to avoid embarrassment for the vice president.

9853/12859

## OPZZ, SOCIAL SECURITY AGENCY HOLD WORKING MEETING

26000018c Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 1 Sep 87 p 6

[Text] (Own service). The first working meeting of OPZZ representatives with ZUS [Social Security Agency] administrators was held on the 31st of this month at ZUS headquarters. "Trade unions regard the protection of the interests of retirees and pensioners, and work veterans as one of their most important tasks," stated Wacław Martyniuk, OPZZ vice-chairman, during the meeting. They are preparing their own draft plan of the retiree-pension act and have a deciding voice in the ZUS Chief Supervisory Council which was formed in June of last year. However, closer cooperation is necessary with ZUS, which is slated to take on new tasks, among others, in the area of preventing occupational diseases, crippling disability, and on-the-job accidents. Until 1975, trade unions were the administrators of the health prophylaxis fund and had an influence on the use of its resources. Currently, the concept of using these funds for health protection in work establishments and for industrial health services is being developed. At the same time, cooperation between trade elements should be of very important significance.

During the meeting, alarming phenomena within the structure of pension services were discussed. Currently, the most recent pensions are lower than those awarded prior to 1981. Thus, for example, the average retirement pay awarded before 1981 currently comes to 26,000 zloty whereas that which had been awarded in 1986 comes to only 21,000 zloty. The same situation applies to disability pensions—the oldest ones come to 19,000 zloty whereas the most recent ones amount to only 12,000 zloty. Therefore, a kind of reversal in trends has occurred where the most recent pensions currently become the so-called old wallet. This is, among other things, the paradoxical result of the policy of social protection for the lowest pensions. The old ones currently come to 17,000 zloty whereas the new ones—only 7,000 zloty. Therefore, the creation of a cohesive, logical and lasting system of social services which will not have such paradoxes, is indispensable.

The guests were given a tour of the computer center by ZUS Chairman Ireneusz Sekula; they familiarized themselves with the investment plans and goals of this institution, which according to popular opinion and the opinion of trade union members, is currently functioning very well. Valuation campaigns are conducted on a current basis and on the day of the visit of the OPZZ representatives, the final valuation decisions related to the September increase of pensions and retirement pay were sent out.



The Social Security Agency [ZUS] is also planning a review of the organizational procedures and structures in order to improve the services offered to the public. Among other things, it is proposed that in connection with the computerization of information, legislative records be returned after the passing of a decision because all data indispensable for the payment of pensions will be encoded in computers. This would enable the reduction of considerable space currently taken up by the record files. It was agreed that these kinds of meetings, that are extremely important to both sides, should be held regularly.

The representatives of OPZZ were also interested in ZUS funds. They were informed that despite an increase in insurance contributions, the so-called surplus is decreasing: last year it amounted to 140 billion zloty and this year it will probably come to about 130 billion zloty. A surplus of 200 billion zloty from previous years is invested in NEP [Polish National Bank] accounts bearing 4 percent interest. The OPZZ representatives announced that they will engage in discussions with the bank with regard to this interest which in their opinion is too low. However, ZUS must always have a certain surplus since contributions are paid at the end [of the month] whereas pension payments are paid in advance every month and there cannot be a shortage of funds.

9853/12859

OPZZ OFFICIAL REPORTS ON ILO CONFERENCE IN GENEVA

2600J018d Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Sep 87 p 6

[Text] Geneva. (PAP). The 4th European MOP [International Labor Organization] Regional Conference concluded its deliberations on Tuesday at the headquarters of the MOP in Geneva. The course of the deliberations was assessed by Jerzy Ucieblo, chairman of OPZZ, during a discussion with a PAP Geneva correspondent.

It must be admitted that the deliberations proceeded in a constructive atmosphere and in the spirit of mutual understanding of three delegation groups: the administration, employers and employees. This time, employee groups from socialist countries and the World Federation of Trade Unions played a very active role at the conference. Their initiative of passing a resolution regarding extremely important issues such as employment, the problem of unemployment, and the education and reeducation of workers received the support of all the union members and employers. Despite a difficult discussion on this subject in the resolution committee, it ended with the reaching of a consensus.

In the plenary discussion, socialist countries presented their difficulties very openly and at the same time revealed new problems and ways of solving them while implementing economic reforms.

With the exception of two presentations by Western trade union centers, which were formulated very cautiously, the so-called Polish topic was nonexistent. Admittedly, both of these centers: the International Conference of Free Trade Unions [MKWZZ] and the World Federation of Labor [SKP] had presented their reservations as to, in their opinion, the incomplete representation of the workers groups selected from only the OPZZ group. However, the conference powers committee, which reviewed these reservations, did not undermine the full powers of the OPZZ delegation.

It should be emphasized that the atmosphere outside the conference hall was conducive to numerous contacts with Western trade unions. It was quite obvious that the striving by MKWZZ and SKP members to isolate the OPZZ is weakening. The discussions which we conducted demonstrated that the problems which the union movement encounters are shared in common by all of us. They also demonstrated that it is necessary to increase the flow of information to Western trade unions about the activity and achievements of the OPZZ. This was associated with great interest in meetings with Polish union members. It should also be noted that these meetings were held publicly and not unofficially. Worthy of emphasis is also the congratulating of Janusz Pawlowski, minister of labor, wages and social affairs, by representatives of the administrations of Western countries after his presentation. This was one of the external signs of a friendly attitude toward our delegation.

## ROUNDTABLE ON INDEPENDENCE, INTERDEPENDENCE IN CONTEMPORARY WORLD

Bucharest ERA SOCIALISTA in Romanian No 10, 25 May; No 11, 10 Jun 87

[Discussion by Univ Reader Dr Victor Duculescu, Dr Elena Florea, Univ Reader Dr Lucian C. Ionescu, Univ Prof Dr Constantin Mecu, Univ Reader Dr Gheorghe Moca, Dr Marin Nedales, Univ Prof Dr Mirosu Nicolaescu, Dr Ionita Olteanu and Brig Gen Dr Corneliu Soare]

[No 10, 25 May 87 pp 28-34]

[Text] Nicolae Ceausescu said, "Consolidation of independence and sovereignty is the way to collaboration and solidarity among nations and peoples."

The whole evolution of current international affairs is characterized by the pronounced emergence of the nation and national states and their growing efforts to gain and consolidate their independence and to develop in sovereign freedom with no outside interference. Constant expression of the people's will to fully determine their own future and their national resources and to decide their course of development themselves categorically refutes all the theories that are based on the real process of growing world interdependence but obscure it, disseminate globalist theories in the attempt to "demonstrate" the "obsolete" character of the nation and sovereign states, and maintain the so-called necessity of repudiating their sovereign attributes and setting up supernational bodies. Those views and the corresponding practices actually conflict with the requirements of historical development and man's progressive evolution.

The RCP, the state and Nicolae Ceausescu are active and consistent promoters of free and independent development of every state and every people and advancement of the interests of every nation's economic and social progress along with development of widespread all-around international collaboration on the basis of equality of all countries' and peoples' rights. Socialist Romania accordingly favors and works tirelessly for the just and peaceful solution of the global problems facing mankind today against the background of intensified world interdependence, with the democratic participation of all states and peoples and in the interests of each nation and of all humanity.

In the light of this innovating and revolutionary conception of the RCP and its secretary general, ERA SOCIALISTA jointly with the Section for Political Sciences of the Academy of Social and Political Sciences has arranged a discussion of

some of the major aspects of questions of the dialectical relationship between independence and interdependence in the world today. We are publishing the first part of the discussion in this issue.

**CORNELIU SOARE:** Two great trends are operative in the world today, namely growing aspirations to consolidate national sovereignty and independence and growing interdependence in international affairs, and they form a single process. Both are regular and objective and are reflected in a wide variety of phenomena, actions and events vital to social development and the peoples' vital interests.

The first trend is to be seen in the formation of a great many new and independent nations and national states, in the states' increased efforts to promote and defend their national interests and to solve the problems of their socioeconomic development independently and in their own way, in the development of national awareness, in the pronounced assertion of sovereign states on the world scene and in that of their national economic, technical-scientific and cultural potentials, of the peoples' legitimate desire for respect and national sovereignty and independence, and of their right to self-determination in full freedom with no outside interference. It is also to be seen in the strengthened sovereignty of the states in the exercise of all their prerogatives and in the mounting opposition to the various forms of interference, domination and hegemony and to the imperialist policy of force, dictation, rediision of the world into spheres of influence, and colonial and neocolonial practices.

The second trend is to be seen in the increasing contacts among states and peoples, in the growth of international collaboration, in the profound worldwide effects of the technical-scientific revolution, and in the appearance and amplification of vital problems facing all mankind and culture and civilization in general, which can be solved only on the global level through all states' and nations' concerted efforts. Those include primarily the problems of war, peace, international security and disarmament, but also those of eliminating underdevelopment and building the new international economic order, alimentation, raw material and energy resources, environmental protection, conquest and use of outer space, etc. The growing interdependence of the present stage necessitates development of collaboration among all states of the world on an equal basis with no discrimination and greater contributions from every state and nation to the democratic and rational solution of these problems in keeping with the vital interests of each people and of mankind as a whole.

**ELENA FLOREA:** Indeed the course of international affairs indicates not only the peoples' efforts toward self-determination and their will to secure their complete independence and sovereignty and to develop widespread international collaboration without giving up any essential elements of their sovereignty, but also the growing multiplication and expansion of relations of collaboration and cooperation on all levels, reflecting the peoples' independent development and powerfully affecting the progress of each country and of humanity as a whole. In bringing out the significance of these major aspects of current social development, the RCP and its secretary general regard them as two aspects of a single process, that of all peoples' progress, which are in no way contradictory but interact.



## Forms and Effects of Growing World Interdependence

**MARIN NEDFLEA:** Growing interdependence and the cumulative objective and subjective factors for solidarity among states and nations have become major trends in man's evolution alongside formation of the world market and world economy on the basis of the accentuated international division of labor, the generalized international scientific and cultural exchanges, and the involvement of most peoples of the world in international politics. Of course this qualitative change was not made of whole cloth. It was prepared by a long previous evolution.

What is new and characteristic of the contemporary world is the fact that man has reached a developmental stage where participation in the international division of labor, in worldwide circulation of goods and values, and in discussion and solution of international problems has become an urgent necessity indispensable to every state and nation and to the normal operation of the national and world economies and of the system of international relations. It is accordingly a matter of a qualitatively new law of world development originating in the impressive development of the production forces and communications means in the last few decades under the impetus of the technical-scientific revolution, progress in knowledge, and the revolutions for social and national emancipation.

**MIRCEA NICOLAESCU:** It is well known that Romania, while devoting its main efforts to implementing its plans and programs for socioeconomic development and building the new order, also takes a highly active part in international affairs and in solving global problems and works consistently for the construction of a new international order that will establish national independence, peace and international cooperation as the supreme values of world relations. Complete unity of the party's and state's domestic and foreign policies is a permanent characteristic of Romania's political activity, which is scientifically based upon consideration of the major laws and trends of the overall evolution of human society and its most comprehensive aspects.

Examination of this evolution reveals not only the expansion and intensification of interdependence both among states and among fields of international affairs as well as the increasing scope of international relations, but also the growing emergence of relations among nations as independent and sovereign states and as entities that determine their options, courses of development, and domestic and foreign policies independently and quite responsibly. Mankind is experiencing a process today of intensification of international relations that is unprecedented in history in its extent, depth, consequences and prospects. Growing interdependence is primarily a result of the new scientific-technical revolution of today, but it also reflects the great national and international social-revolutionary reforms of the current period and especially the rise of the new order and the "universalization" of national independence as a state of being and a manifestation of the peoples and an objective embodiment of social progress. It inevitably leads to more intensive exchanges of goods, technology and cultural values among all nations and necessitates more and more intensive collaboration among all peoples. Moreover growing interdependence is "globalizing" more and more of the world's problems whose solutions naturally concern all states and all the earth's inhabitants, while enhancing mankind's "common property," which is of vital interest to all nations.



In our times the operation, structures and mechanisms of the international system are affecting each country's development more and more, just as more and more internal developments in the lives of the peoples have many international implications and consequences. Accordingly each nation's progress objectively depends more and more upon the balance and overall state of the world and increasingly affects man's general evolution in its turn.

Examination of current social evolution makes it increasingly clear that interdependence, collaboration and exchanges among nations are characterized by highly involved and contradictory phenomena. It is to the great credit of Romanian political thought and an important contribution of the party secretary general's to have brought out the fact that world interdependence is not being intensified against the background of just one basic contradiction, namely that between capitalism and socialism. The complexity and vitality of world development cannot be understood without also considering the increasingly acute contradictions between the economically developed countries and the developing ones, as well as the contradictions that form and take effect in the political and military relations between states and groupings of states. I think we may say that interpretation of the evolution of world interdependence in this light is critical to formulation and promotion of a realistic and thoroughly scientific foreign policy in full accord with the facts and requirements of the present period.

CONSTANTIN NECU: Although international economic interdependence is a concept widely used in the technical literature throughout the world, there is no definition of the concept, to say nothing of any uniform or coherent theory of that interdependence. Current discussions of economic interdependence bring out the fact that its definition involves elements of the theory of international trade of the classical English economic school, particularly the theory of relative advantages and costs; elements of the neoclassical theory of international specialization according to endowment with production factors, and especially the more recent developments of that theory concerning neofactors and neotechnologies; elements of the Marxist theory of world trade and the world division of labor, particularly the conclusions about the (modified) action of the law of value on the international level, and elements of theories of the economists in the developing countries, such as the theory of the "center" and the "periphery, that of the "poles of development" and dependence, that of unequal exchange, etc. Accordingly it is natural to maintain with Jan Tinbergen "that interdependence can be, has been and will be interpreted in several ways, with differing viewpoints from the positions of the rich nations or from those of the poor nations. Each kind of interdependence has its own political possibilities, dangers and implications and interacts with the others." In their turn two American authors, Lincoln P. Bloomfield and Irivangi C. Bloomfield maintain that "It is possible for each party to define interdependence in such a way that the objective facts are colored by his own convictions, feelings, hopes and anxieties."

Ordinarily international interdependence means economic relations, but there are also political, cultural, military, scientific-technical, environmental and other interdependences. Attempts to define the concept are particularly heterogeneous because they refer sometimes to one and sometimes to another one of those fields. As Herbert J. Spiro maintains, "Interdependence may vary with the number of entities involved, with the duration, intensity and volume of the relations, or with their simplicity or complexity. A complex interdependence may involve many members of a system, repeatedly or not, in interacting relations. They may be

narrower or broader. Interdependence may be positive, as in division of labor, or negative depending upon the nature of the property involved in the relationship, from labor or communications means... to goods and other economic values to... military systems. The formal or informal, more or less institutionalized efforts whereby interdependence is articulated are other variables of interdependence." I think several considerations are involved here that are essential to any contemporary concept of interdependence, such as the mutual dependence of the partners, which may be direct or indirect, the simplicity or complexity of the dependencies, and their positive or negative nature.

GHEORGHE MOGA: I think interdependence is primarily an objective necessity of international relations in all fields, being generated and determined today by peoples' and states' entire social, economic and national and international political development. Their progress depends now more than ever upon more intensive relations among them on all levels, and interdependence is a fact that must be considered by all countries, developed or developing and capitalist or socialist. That applies to all international affairs.

Accordingly we can distinguish not only a global interdependence, on the scale of the whole planet, or a continental or regional one within definite geographic limits, but also a bilateral interdependence between neighboring or geographically distant states with certain interests and needs. Nor can we overlook here the presence of the transnational companies, whose activity against the interests of the states and especially those of the developing countries urgently requires an adequate national and international structure to control it.

The concept of interdependence is widely applied in economic relations, but interdependence figures more and more emphatically as both a reality and a necessity of political relations among states. It is even possible to speak of a growth of interdependence in that respect. The principle of indivisible peace was formulated back in the period between the wars, and in our time the indivisibility of peace has been accentuated even further. Today peace and international security increasingly depend upon the state of international relations in any quarter of the globe. Meanwhile new problems like disarmament, peace, formation of new political relations and a new international economic order, environmental protection etc. have arisen whose solution affects the interests and requires the participation of all states of the world regardless for their size and levels of development.

CONSTANTIN MECU: Economically speaking, I think international interdependence could be defined as a vast network of lasting interactions and ties among the participants in the world economic cycle, whether individuals, enterprises, institutions or national economies, which ties resulted from the international division of labor and the historical evolution of relations between communities and are intended to help satisfy some reciprocal needs.

The world economy involves several kinds of interdependence that can be structural, sectorial or functional depending on their scope.

Structural interdependence, characterized by the greatest scope and complexity, is that among the basic subsystems (structures) of the world economy, namely the subsystem of states (national economies), the subsystem of the world division of labor and the world economic cycle, and the subsystem of the international economic order. The existence of those kinds of interdependence is usually widely

accepted by specialists. It is quite evident that the state and balance of the world economy as a whole are directly affected by the state and balance of its subsystems and vice versa. The RCP documents and Nicolae Ceausescu's works have made it abundantly clear that the old international capitalist-monopolist economic order generating unequal and unfair economic relations has a profoundly bad effect upon the stability and vitality of the world economy and the development of every country, especially the poor and backward ones, as regards the latter consideration. Current economic literature has examined the nature and evolution of the interdependence among various states and groupings of states and accordingly that between the rich and poor countries, its profoundly contradictory nature, and the bad effects of its evolution into a tragic dependence of the developing countries upon the developed ones.

Sectorial interdependence is the interaction between partners in various economic fields or sectors in two or more countries, such as energy and raw materials, trade, the financial-foreign exchange system, investments, transfer of technology, etc. Among these kinds of interdependence those between countries and creditor firms and between countries and debtor firms, for example, are very conflicting and have various effects upon various countries, and their negative evolution can cause a major crash in the world economy.

Functional interdependence is the interaction among the various procedures of the various parts, elements or subsystems of the world economy. Contemporary economic activity shows the disturbing effect of the faulty, slow or unbalanced operation of one national economy upon the national economies of its partners. For example, the economic and trade partners of the United States are suffering from the effects of the rates of exchange of the dollar and the interest rates on the North American market upon the operation of their national economies, and in its turn the United States often blames the deflationist policies of some West European countries (the FRG) or the closure of markets to North American goods (Japan) for its difficulties in balancing and stimulating the reproduction process.

These kinds of interdependence are usually complex ones among a great many partners, subsystems and components of the world economy. Of course they may include some simple ones, such as the precise effect of one partner upon another in a particular activity. World economic interdependence is contradictory. While its intensification has enhanced the contacts and exchanges of experience among partners in the world economic cycle and thereby facilitated economic growth and expansion of trade in the postwar period, that process has made the processes of national economic reproduction more subject to international economic and political developments and made it easier for stronger partners to foist their difficulties upon weaker ones.

**GEORGE MOCA:** As it was said in our discussion, the concept of interdependence is indeed frequently used in the theory and practice of international affairs, especially in economic relations, and it is the subject of differing opinions which, as a matter of fact, have raised a number of questions.

With a contradictory view, the authors of the handbook "Droit international économique" published in France contrast sovereignty with economic interdependence when they maintain that "The play of interdependence is the rule and that of sovereignty the exception" in the international economic order. As it has already been said, it is actually a matter of two objective processes of contemporary



social development that are not contradictory but interdependent and cannot be subordinated one to the other. Consolidation of national sovereignty and independence certainly does not mean isolating the state from all current international affairs but integrating it in the real, highly complicated structure of contemporary interdependence, which also determines the general terms for the states' participation in the process of making international law and in solving international problems. Meanwhile accentuating interdependence certainly does not mean detracting from the role of national sovereignty and independence.

It is clearly difficult to arrive at a comprehensive definition of a concept that is a controversial as that although factual. But it can be pointed out that interdependence is a concept with many meanings because it reflects political, economic, technological and other highly complicated national and international situations that are reflected on various levels of economic, political, legal, philosophical and other thought.

IONITA OLTEANU: Growing interdependence is no semantic invention, nor any abstract or laboratory formulation. It is a real phenomenon actually figuring in various forms and on various levels in the logic of some objective processes and some mechanisms, structures etc. The very nature of some of the actions of people or states and their options have extensive and sometimes universal implications and consequences, and man is becoming increasingly aware of the significance of his actions, his social, political and economic responsibilities, and the existence of interdependences, and events are bearing out those developments. In our times neither any nation nor any people can or should prosper at the expense of other nations and peoples or isolate themselves from them any longer. Equality of all states' rights and growing participation of every one of them in the world circulation of goods and material and cultural values, as well as widespread development of international collaboration, must become main elements of the new system of international relations.

It is accordingly a matter of some new kinds of interdependence apparent not only in the changed balances of power in the world, in the changes in the system of international relations, and in the appearance of some new structures, but also in the growing assertion of the principles of equality, justice and equity in relations among states, as well as a better perception and understanding of the problems facing mankind, including the existence and nature of some global problems. It is clear for those reasons that there can be no favorable developments or radical improvements in international affairs if the old interdependence structure favoring some at the expense of others is preserved. As one author commented, contemporary man is more conscious of the nations' interdependence and human solidarity and examines them more specifically than his forebears did. Interdependence cannot provide more security unless it is based on equality, independence, responsibility and solidarity, while it can even cause insecurity if it serves narrow and selfish interests and some states' advantages at the expense and to the detriment of others.

CORNELIU SOARE: Some contradictions may arise in the unified dialectical process that includes the two aboved-mentioned main trends, namely growing interdependence and independent development, which are objectively determined but which can be corrected by observing and applying the principles of international law recognised by all states. It is essential to understand that there is no conflict between the two trends and that they can be correlated and harmonised to facilitate not only the development of international collaboration but also the

consolidation of every state's national independence and the socioeconomic progress of every nation, because long international experience proves that any real collaboration among states requires partners with equal rights who will maintain mutually advantageous relations and can make as great a contribution as possible on the basis of their own development to the worldwide circulation of values. Now more than ever, no nation can develop in isolation from the others, just as there can be no viable solution to any international problem if it is to the detriment of any nation's sovereignty and independence.

Unfortunately the present structure of the international system often gives rise to tendencies to aggravate the contradictions, to make conflicts of them, and to interfere in other states' internal affairs. The fact cannot be overlooked that this system was formed in a period when capitalism was predominant in the world, promoting relations based on the rich countries' exploitation of the poor ones, the bitter fight for markets and sources of cheap raw materials, division of the world into spheres of influence, and domination of the weak by the strong, and that it still preserves those characteristics to a great extent. They are anachronisms because times have changed and there have been radical revolutionary reforms in society, in the world balance of power, and in the political and social structure of the world. Hence the urgent necessity of a new international economic and political order based on equity and full equality that will reflect the current realities and favor all countries' faster progress and especially that of the backward ones and permit all mankind's free and harmonious development.

**GHEORGHE DOCA:** Interdependence is being established in contemporary international law as an objective phenomenon and as a concept. Its principles and standards are being formed and developed in view of the objective necessity of expanding and intensifying relations among states on the basis of their freely expressed will and mutual observance of national sovereignty and independence. That is the major trend of the international regulatory process and it is clearly illustrated by the fundamental principles of relations among states, which are establishing mutual observance of sovereignty and of every people's right to self-determination within a single indestructible system as a basis for international collaboration.

Despite the progress made in enriching and developing international law in this direction in such fields as law of the sea, of treaties, of international organizations etc., it is still lacking in many respects and has a limited practical effectiveness. That is apparent, for example, in the enactment of legislation in the interests of all states' development and international economic relations, which are still subject to a system, structures and mechanisms that are still unfair as regards trade exchanges, technical-scientific and financial-foreign exchange cooperation, etc. The particular fundamental principles of international law applicable to this field among others and the standards of preferential systems favoring the developing countries in economic relations among states are still in the stage of desiderata and general formulations, while in practice, under the conditions of the present international economic order and the world economic crisis, interdependence is still taking the form of unfair economic relations disadvantageous to the developing countries.

**LUCIAN C. IONESCU:** Explicitly or implicitly, the independence-dependence-interdependence trio is central to the great contemporary discussions. The stage of



recognition of interdependence in principle can be considered over. This "gain" is essential but insufficient to make any in-depth analysis of the trends and processes characteristic of the world in which we are living. In the present period I think it is also vital to draw up a typology of the kinds of interdependence and their effects.

This situation requires a correct interpretation of the main characteristics of the world economy, both of its single and interdependent character and of its heterogeneous and contradictory one. While the former objectively determines interdependence, the latter leads to a conclusion with serious implications, namely that in a world characterized by huge socioeconomic gaps and many contradictions in the present political and economic system, accentuated interdependence may cause conflicts and many economic, political, military and other clashes.

Since it is mainly determined by the intensification of the world division of labor by the scientific-technical revolution, the accentuation and diversification of interdependence certainly cannot be "stopped" or "avoided" by isolation, so that it is critically important for all progressive and democratic forces and the peoples everywhere to take concerted action to change the international order radically in order to create a climate favoring cooperation and use of the good effects of interdependence.

#### Interdependence and Man's Global Problems

MARIN NEDELEA: The growing interdependence of relations among peoples and states of today's world is also to be seen in the great urgency of a number of problems called "global" that directly and deeply affect all nations' vital interests and can be solved solely by their active cooperation. These are primarily the problems of war and peace, stopping the armaments race, achieving nuclear and general disarmament, and providing for international security. Of course man's global problems also include construction of a new international economic and political order, elimination of underdevelopment, famine, malnutrition and poverty, procurement of raw materials and energy, environmental protection, and international collaboration on rational and complete use of the world's ocean resources, on exploration of outer space, etc.

IONITA OLTEANU: The global problems arising from global interdependence are interdependent themselves, due not only to their worldwide extent or their interrelation but also to their very nature. In general they are diversified, usually having economic, political, technological, social and ecological aspects and, of course, cultural, educational and value aspects as well. Global militarization, due to the armaments race, is aggravating the world's economic imbalance, the distortions in international trade and finances, and the gaps between the rich and poor countries and interfering with economic cooperation and, in general, collaboration to solve the global problems. The energy and raw materials crisis, for example, is considerably impairing the peoples' potential for development and progress. The armaments race in its turn is aggravating the ecological imbalances and accordingly leading to greater insecurity and danger of war. The accumulation of all these complicated global problems gives rise to new, tensions, contradictions and dangers, and their solution requires not only extensive regional and worldwide cooperation but also stimulation of a new approach and way of thinking in order to find the best solutions to problems of such proportions and complexity. It is becoming increasingly clear that such problems cannot be solved by confrontations but only by democratic cooperation and by

the active participation of all of the nations and all of the peoples, without any discrimination.

While man is facing more and more global problems today, I think it is not only because of the natural process of "globalization" of processes or phenomena due to the development of contemporary civilization and intensified interdependence, but also because he has not yet learned to solve such problems satisfactorily or to cooperate effectively in their solution. An educational process of widely specialized knowledge dispersed over the various disciplines has not favored comprehension of the problems as a whole or the instances of interdependence, nor the development of the needed equipment for solving such problems. And the policy of force and confrontation, often instead of cooperation, in the hope of solving one's own problems only or of solving them on behalf of narrow selfish interests, has led and will lead increasingly to aggravation of those problems if it is not stopped. In approaching them, and especially those of war and peace, it is necessary to consider their entire, global character and the interdependence they involve, as well as the necessary extensive development of international cooperation.

**CONCLUSIONS:** One field where understanding of the dialectical correlation between the states' national independence and international interdependence plays a major role is that of war and peace. Prevention of war and its elimination from society, cessation of the armaments race, the actual start of general disarmament, and provision for a lasting peace are global problems in the true sense of the word, reflecting the vital interests of all mankind, and all peoples must cooperate in solving them.

The global nature of those problems is apparent in many respects. In the first place the studies made by specialists show the catastrophic effects of the weapons of mass destruction at a time when the most important discoveries of science and technology have been and are being extensively used for military purposes. It is an acknowledged fact that the consequences of a general nuclear war would not be confined to the belligerents. It would cause geophysical disturbances and have biosocial consequences that would destroy the organized socioeconomic structures of civilization and would threaten the human species itself with destruction by endangering living conditions on earth. Radioactive fallouts and the "nuclear winter" would affect all areas of the globe and there would no longer be one safe place. Events have also confirmed the estimated dangers of loss of control of nuclear energy in any form and its global effects. It is clear that nuclear radiations spread rapidly over vast areas of the earth. Therefore elimination of the nuclear threat is a matter of concern to all states and nations of the world.

But that interdependent and global character is true not only of a world war but also of local wars, which have been highly frequent in recent decades, affecting many areas of the earth. In fact there is no impenetrable wall between a world war and a local one, and it would be wrong to treat the two kinds of wars in isolation. Due to the growing interdependence in the international system, the direct or indirect presence of the great powers in the hotbeds of conflict, the political implications and other factors, any local war contains the seeds of a worldwide conflagration. Therefore any lasting peace in the world depends upon repudiation of any form of armed conflict in relations among states, elimination of the hotbeds of conflict, and settlement of all disputes solely by political means and negotiations.

In a world of growing interdependence, peace and security are indivisible. Any use of force or any armed conflict, in whatever quarter of the globe it breaks out, impairs the peace of the entire world and is profoundly harmful to all mankind. Similarly the armaments race, which diverts vast funds from socioeconomic development and increases the danger of outbreak of a conflagration with catastrophic consequences, is profoundly harmful to every people and to the world community as a whole. Hence the conclusion that all states and nations are responsible for the fate of peace, so that they must share on an equal basis in discussion and solution of the present-day world's complicated problems. The practice of discussing problems that concern the whole world and making regulations strictly limited to two great powers or a few highly industrialized countries no longer meets the current requirements and realities. All states concerned and especially the small, medium, developing and unaligned countries and all peoples of the world must have their say and make a considerable contribution to the progress of negotiations and their completion in the spirit of international collaboration and peace.

IONITA OLTEANU: Now that nuclear weapons have proliferated throughout the world, invading the seas and oceans and even outer space, and the distances at which their targets can be struck are worldwide, it is clear that war and peace have become global problems, but that is only one reason for it. Actually, the armaments race is not confined to the great powers or the military blocs. Paradoxically it has also included the developing countries. Although they are confronted with difficult developmental problems, such as an acute shortage of investment funds, exorbitant foreign debts, and serious shortages of food and facilities for housing, education, health etc., many of those countries have been and are being drawn into the ruinous vortex of the armaments race. And in this case too the interdependence that broadens the global problems intervenes at every step. For example, the outlays on armaments contribute to the growth of foreign debt and that aggravates the economic gaps and crisis, while they in their turn aggravate the international contradictions, tensions and dangers of war.

Many countries' increasing militarization not only of their economies (by creating military-economic complexes) but also of such activities as science and technology is indeed making peace one of the most pressing global problems. Some powers' interest in maintaining hotbeds of tension and war in some parts of the world is also lending the peace effort global proportions.

CONSUELTU SOANE: In discussing global interdependence we must also stress the vital importance of the principle of national independence and sovereignty in our approach to the problems of war and peace. Some authors try to find the seeds of war in national sovereignty and in the existence of independent national states, on the ground that the conflicts are rooted in "the individuality and independence of the national units" and the way to peace lies in giving up national sovereignty and integrating the states in supernational worldwide bodies. For example, Henry Kissinger maintains in his book "The Troubled Alliance" that "The pressures exerted by development of the new technology conflict with the traditional idea of national sovereignty," and that "The risks of a nuclear war may be too great to be combined with what was once considered the key attribute of sovereignty, namely a sovereign state's full right to change its political or strategic view." It is not difficult to understand that such ideas do not serve the cause of peace and detente but the bloc policy of domination and hegemony.



But the principle of national sovereignty cannot be invoked as a cause of wars. On the contrary, being based upon the whole system of international law, it opposes the policy of force and dictation and calls for noninterference in other states' and peoples' internal affairs, observance of their territorial integrity and political independence, and equality of all nations' rights, whether large or small, while the armaments race and the formation, maintenance and expansion of military blocs can only aggravate international discord and the growing threats to the peoples' peace and security. Moreover it may be said that observance of national sovereignty and independence is the fundamental guiding principle for conducting international relations for purposes of achieving general disarmament and peace. Every state's unfailing observance of the other states' sovereignty and independence would be one of the most important ways to prevent and eliminate armed conflicts and to achieve a world without weapons or wars.

IONITA OLTEANU: In connection with our discussion, I should also like to point out some interdependences between the problems of war and peace and other major and acute problems facing mankind today, as well as the fact that they have also become global problems by virtue of their present characteristics, so that they cannot be treated properly without allowing for this new feature of theirs. The involvement of the industrial revolution with the scientific and technical one has created a radically new situation. All activities have undergone radical changes in the last few decades, beginning with the economic ones, namely the structures and technologies of industry, energy, transportation, information and communications, trade, science, culture and education, including the values and way of life.

The interdependence and scope of the phenomena and processes have undergone an unprecedented expansion, so that a great many of them are no longer limited by the borders of states or groups of states. The global character of problems that already were more or less global, such as those of economic development, trade, finance and foreign exchange, etc., has been accentuated in the postwar period. Meanwhile many new and highly urgent problems have been added to them, such as war and peace, armaments, the worldwide economic gaps, energy, food, pollution etc.

At the same time it is becoming increasingly clear, and we have begun to better understand, that all these global problems are interrelated and form a whole interdependent network. Energy affects development and both increasingly depend upon science and technology, and all of them together are closely interdependent with information, communications and the ways the seas, oceans and outer space are used, with food, water and armaments, with the economic gaps among states, and with the peace and progress of humanity as a whole.

#### The Nation's Role in Growing Interdependence. The Harm in Global Theories

MARIN NEDELEA: Authors in various countries are basing global, cosmopolitan conclusions on the real phenomenon of interdependence and disseminating them persistently.

In the motley company of ideologists opposing the national state and national sovereignty, we find a relatively wide range of arguments or sustained political objectives. The most obtuse adherents of these views find it "regrettable" that "The states continue to multiply and reinforce their borders and that some of

then still confine themselves to them." In this view, sovereignty is "asphyxiating" and should be "repudiated in favor of ... a broader entity," while the peoples' effort to remain their own masters is nothing but a "nationalist myth." But the more subtle globalists are promoting a "federal world super-state" that would allow for the nations' interests and characteristics. Robert Mallet, an adherent of those versions, maintains that "Thanks to a federalism that is more transnational than supranational, globalism consists of preserving the originality, languages and cultures of the small nations. It is not to replace the nations but to assemble them at one point, without granting primacy to any one," but requiring every nation "to give up a part of its sovereignty in favor of a global sovereignty." There are also many advocates of regional supranational integration. One of them says, "It is time to realize that at the close of the 20th century the nations with the exception of continent-states can choose only between foreign hegemony and collective independence."

Experience itself clearly demonstrates the unscientific and profoundly harmful character of such views. Solidarity and more intensive cooperation among nations, having been given an impetus in recent decades that lends them a new and higher quality, are not accomplished in a vacuum but in a world composed of states, peoples and nations some of which have been independent for a long time while others are in full course of asserting and consolidating their independence or winning their national freedom. At the same time contemporary development is objectively and inevitably characterized by the progress of the peoples' struggle for social and national emancipation and for the assertion of the nation and independent states. Nicolae Ceausescu says, "Underrating the cause of national sovereignty is proving to be a serious misinterpretation of the facts of today's world, wherein defense and consolidation of independence are legitimate, progressive and revolutionary requirements on the agenda. It is well known that the recently created new nations are thirsting for independence and want to savor it to the full, realizing that it takes a long time to consolidate that gain won by a hard struggle. Even in the developed nations the working masses and progressive circles are no longer disposed to give up their sovereign prerogatives and are rising resolutely to promote an independent, autonomous policy, a task that is particularly urgent for the peoples in the socialist countries, who are deeply concerned with their independent development and the full assertion of the new, socialist nation, which are vast dynamic forces for mobilizing the energies of all society to the struggle for the nation's economic, scientific and cultural progress and for socialist and communist construction."

To be sure coordinating the two trends of contemporary development, namely interdependence and independence, is no automatic or smooth process free of contradictions and difficulties. Full equality among states and final abolition of colonialism, neocolonialism, the policy of domination and dependence, and the profound discrepancies in the economic development of the states (which alone can secure the real basis of free and true international solidarity) cannot be accomplished all at once but require sustained and regular efforts.

While the need of solidarity among the nations of today's world is definitely determined by the developmental level of the production forces and communications means and by the globalized advances of science and technology, the form it takes and its social-political content still chiefly depend upon the relations that are established among nations and peoples on various levels. The dialectics of history are such that even with unequal relations of oppression of one country by



another, there is some solidarity between the masses. But that certainly does not mean that they are ideal or even acceptable ways of fostering any extensive or lasting material and cultural ties between nations, as retarded lovers of colonialism and some former supernational empires still maintain at times even today. On the contrary those ways require relations not of solidarity but of oppression, dependence and inequality and entirely conflict with the requirements of historical progress and with the new content of the international exchanges of ideas and experience, which cannot fully contribute to the mutual enrichment of each nation's personality or to international solidarity without international relations based squarely upon full equality and observance of national sovereignty and independence.

And so historical necessity does not create new relations or lasting solidarity among peoples automatically. Solidarity is achieved through relations among states, which determine its nature and level. The historical heritage and the existence of disputes and animosities arising in the past can seriously interfere with international solidarity unless the problems are resolved justly and the policies and ideologies are eliminated that promote and justify expansionist, chauvinist and revisionist trends and exploitation and oppression of some peoples by others.

CONSTANTIN MECU: I think the proliferation of ideas that distort the role of global interdependence is also to be explained by some changes in the world's postwar political, economic and social situations. I would mention first of all that due to the effects of the war and the law of unequal economic development certain world centers of power were formed that have been trying to "shape" the world according to their own interests and opinions. Former President Harry Truman's declaration in December 1945 is illuminating in this respect, when he said, "whether we like it or not, we must acknowledge that the victory we have won has placed the burden of responsibility for future world leadership upon the American people." Promotion of this policy of hegemony gave rise to two schools of thought about ways of implementing it, one which extols military force, military pacts and growing militarization of the economy in order to secure U.S. superiority in the world balance of power, and another to the effect that military measures should be supplemented and reinforced by "vigorous" political and economic programs promoted by the United States on a world scale. A number of postwar globalist ideas and practices originated in those schools of thought and action.

The appearance of the global problems of mankind that we have discussed here is another phenomenon with a powerful effect upon exaggeration of the good points of world interdependence. Among other things, the extensive development of the scientific-technical revolution of today has been supporting the theories that overrate the role of world interdependence in current socioeconomic development and thereby promoting globalist and integrationist ideas and practices in various forms.

Underdevelopment, in all its manifestations, is another global problem used to devise globalist ideas and proposals and a concentrated expression of the exaggerated role of interdependence. Maurice Guernier, a French specialist in problems of the developing countries, says that as long as the "third world" is dispersed in "micronationalisms," meaning national states facing great giants of the "North," each individual state will be "too small" and "incapable of development. Meeting in Yaounde in Cameroon (December 1986), the Club of Rome

maintained in a final declaration that whether it is the problem of foreign debt, the struggle against the desert, the policies on science and communications, or the question of unequal exchanges, they all prove that the "microstates" are "mal-adjusted" and do not lend Africa enough importance on the international scene.

Bringing up global problems and world interdependence certainly does not attract attention, because their existence is of course objective and unquestionable. Nor does pointing out the need of a new attitude and appropriate behavior on the part of contemporary man, the national communities and the whole world toward these problems arouse the concern of public opinion and the peoples. Actually this fully justified concern is caused by the kind of solutions recommended as a result of the exaggerated role of world interdependence, which "solutions" conflict with the objective facts and processes of the present period, promote unilateral interests, and benefit the big monopolies and rich countries, since they are designed to perpetuate the present unjust and inequitable international order. According to the global theorists, the difficulties in solving the global problems and the inefficiency of some bodies and mechanisms for cooperation are due to the "responsibilities of national sovereignty." Therefore they say the peoples must enter the "global era," characterized by "management of interdependence" by "a world authority for socioeconomic development" or by a system of "strong international institutions" or by instituting "concentric circles" of the decision-making process on the international level. According to the Trilateral Commission, its member countries are to form the epicenter of the circles by creating some "communities of the South" grouping the present countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America and maintaining privileged relations with the great centers of world power, or by creating some federations and confederations to provide Africa, for example, with the lacking resources on the level of a single state, as recommended at the said meeting of the Club of Rome.

ELENA FLOREA: Accentuation of interdependence is indeed a real and objective process of the present period, as it was said. It is based upon the historic formation of more and more new nations that had been kept until recently on the periphery of social development, upon the intensified social division of labor on the world scale, and upon the great advances of the scientific-technical revolution. But that process does not mean eliminating the nations and independent and sovereign national states, as all the globalist and nihilist theories maintain, but developing them, as the events of this period indicate. Consolidation of their sovereignty and independence is essential if the peoples are to devise and implement the right strategies to control the process of enhancing interdependence and to solve the problems that process presents. Interdependence certainly does not bring about any Utopian and uncertain "global world" or the highly praised "model" of the supernational and supergovernmental community proposed in the said theories. On the contrary, it continues and will continue to secure the emergence of more and more new peoples as modern, independent and sovereign nations.

The facts prove that in the present historical period accentuated interdependence does not and will not lead to what the nihilists call "growing dependence," meaning predominant relations of subordination and subjugation of some countries by others, nor to annihilation of the peoples' national existence, nor to "suffocating restriction," nor to pressures of every kind and interference in the states' internal affairs, nor to disappearance of nations, national states, national distinctions or national-state borders, nor to forced assimilation of small nations, nor to formation of powerful "macrostates" resulting from "fusion" of

the small or medium and underdeveloped or developing countries with the large, developed and superdeveloped ones as the global ideologists preach.

Experience tells us that the nation as a historical form of human community is necessarily and inevitably developing today and will go on developing along with expansion and improvement of the system of ties and connections among all nations, peoples and countries of the world in keeping with the requirements of general historical development and with each people's interests. More intensive interdependence accordingly involves development and progress of the nations, consolidation of the national states, and preservation, protection and strict observance of their independence, the last helping to enhance solidarity among nations, to strengthen their unity, and to expand international collaboration.

In reality, therefore, the two processes of accentuating interdependence and promoting the independent nations and national states are not incompatible or mutually exclusive but supplement and aid each other in a close dialectical interdependence.

The main directions of contemporary social evolution show that intensification of interdependence (in view of the peoples' vital interest in expanding and diversifying their cooperation and collaboration, in increasing their creative efforts to meet the demands of the new scientific-technical revolution, and in enhancing their exchanges of material and cultural values required by historical progress itself) is impossible without full development of all nations of the world, because interdependence necessarily requires not only the existence of distinct and independent entities that have been taking the form of nations and national states throughout man's evolution in the modern and contemporary periods, but also stable relations among those entities, relations of cooperation and collaboration, and exchanges of values. In fact abolition of the nation and the independent national state would prevent interdependence by eliminating the bearers of it as well as the essentials for their advancement, and that would unquestionably undermine the very possibility of building a stable, rational and optimal system of international relations. The party secretary general says, "The more independent and free a nation will become, the more it will want to collaborate on equal terms with other states and nations. The more it is deprived of freedom, the more determined it will be to oppose any forms of coercion. Therefore promotion of independence and sovereignty is the way to collaboration and solidarity among nations and peoples." It is disregard of the regular and objectively necessary character of national sovereignty and independence that makes the global theories profoundly unscientific and reactionary.

Examination of the relationship between the role of the nation and national state as the necessary structure for contemporary progress and the process of accentuating interdependence accordingly indicates that democratic restructuring of the system of international relations is impossible unless it is based upon development of the role of nations and national states, upon national interests in harmony with regional ones and those of all mankind, upon further all-around cooperation and collaboration, upon every country's intensive, free and sovereign development, and upon institution of a new worldwide economic and political order.

VICTOR DUCULESCU: As the previous speakers have said, the present period is characterized by an unprecedented emergence of sovereign nations and national states, a process that is natural in a period when aspirations to freedom and



independence led to the overthrow of the colonial empires and to new social-political options. The RCP documents keep stressing the point that the emergence of sovereign nations and national states is a natural and necessary process helping to bring out and accentuate the favorable trends in international affairs. The emergence of the nations, as a result of developing feelings for independence and dignity, is lending the present period an increasingly dynamic and innovative character, while it calls for solution of mankind's problems with the input of all states without discrimination as well as new forms of international collaboration to fully meet the aspirations of all countries and peoples. Nothing can interfere with the nations' full assertion on the international or stifle the peoples' will to self-determination, to institute structural reforms in the system of international relations, and to build a new worldwide political and economic order. The emergence of the sovereign nations and national states supports the trend, increasingly effective throughout the world today, toward peace and abolition of the policy of use or threat of force and the policy of zones and spheres of influence.

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The emergence of the nation as a major motive force for contemporary progress and the free and independent development of national states, along with increasingly operative interdependence on all levels of international affairs, are objective facts basic to the phenomena and processes characteristic of the present period.

As regular and consistent promoters of all peoples' free and independent development, the RCP and the state favor and also work tirelessly for expansion and enhancement of international collaboration and diversified relations among all states of the world based upon strict observance of each nation's vital interests and the peace and progress of all mankind.

In the light of this view of the party's and Nicolae Ceausescu's and Romania's international activity as a whole, ERA SOCIALISTA jointly with the Section for Political Sciences of the Academy of Social and Political Sciences has arranged a discussion of some of the major aspects of questions of the dialectical relationship between independence and interdependence in the world today, such as objective determinations, manifestations and implications of growing world interdependence, interdependence and man's global problems, the role and functions of the sovereign state under conditions of growing interdependence, the inconsistency and harm in globalist theories, et al.

The first part of the discussion was published in ERA SOCIALISTA No 10, 1987 and we are publishing the second part in this issue.

ELENA FLOREA: Globalist theories stress the idea that interdependence is determined by what they call "progress toward the global world" or the "planetary world." They conclude that "multiple interdependence in our planetary world" would make it impossible for any nation to "promote its internal priorities or to exercise its sovereign prerogatives." The globalists regard interdependence, in the "new planetary equation," as a factor that would "undermine" sovereignty and ultimately annihilate it, and the concept of interdependence as "inherently contrary to that of sovereignty." They accordingly regard "the emphasis upon sovereignty and independence in an increasingly interdependent world" as "one of the paradoxes of the present period."

But experience proves that it is not the real and objective process of asserting national sovereignty and independence that is a "paradox" of this period but only a certain kind of interdependence desired and practiced by the backward imperialist circles. On this subject, Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber makes it clear in his work "The World Challenge" that "when the West speaks of interdependence we know how it practices it and on what it bases it while it still controls the game." Of course it is the policy of inequality and injustice, subjugation and domination, and impairment of national sovereignty and independence. But the peoples are rejecting the system of interdependence based on it.

The states' present political, military, economic or technological interdependence must be reflected in a new international economic and political order based on equality, justice and observance of the interests of each people and of mankind as a whole. Within this order, interdependence certainly cannot mean greater dependence, subordination and subjugation but will reflect the multiplied needs for cooperation and collaboration among all peoples and countries of the world and for more intensive economic, technical-scientific and cultural exchanges among them on an equitable and mutually advantageous basis and on terms of full independence, equality, peace and security. All that requires maximum development of each nation's capacities and full exercise of its sovereign prerogatives. Therefore, while independence and sovereignty certainly do not mean any arbitrary right, neither does accentuated interdependence mean any "right" to develop to the detriment of others or to act in such a way as to actually violate the inalienable rights held by the peoples and states by virtue of their independence and sovereignty. Nicolae Ceausescu says, "All nations of the world are so interdependent today that no one of them can still develop to the detriment of others. The peoples no longer accept exploitation and oppression! Only a new economic order based on equality and national and social justice will bring about the peace and progress of all mankind!" And in the new world order, for which the peoples everywhere are hoping and fighting, interdependence no longer means "interdependence through dependence" but interdependence based on full assertion of national independence and sovereignty.

#### Development of the Nation Essential to Socioeconomic Progress

CONSTANTIN MECU: In these days we are seeing an intensive development of the essential role of the national factor in socioeconomic development and in man's advance on the path of progress. Of course there are many proofs of the viability of the nation and the sovereign state, including the objective nature of national sovereignty with its deep economic, political and social roots, the inseparable bond between national sovereignty and independent socioeconomic development, and the interdependence between the assertion of national sovereignty and independence and the solution of man's vital problems in the interests of all peoples, of the cause of peace and progress, and of dynamic and balanced development of the world economy.

As it has been pointed out in our discussion, independence naturally does not mean separate development or any isolation from the worldwide circulation of material and cultural values. But sometimes the arguments that quite rightly emphasize the progressive role of the nation and sovereign state may include some extreme stands. For instance, some authors in developing countries think those countries should "disconnect" themselves from the world economy in order to eliminate underdevelopment, in other words shift to a self-sufficient development,



if not on the national level, on the subregional or regional one or on that of "South-South" cooperation. But the little more or less recent experience with self-sufficient development shows the inconsistency and harm in such ideas for socioeconomic progress.

IONITA CLTEANU: Concerning development of the nation and national states as an objective requirement for socioeconomic progress, I would also like to discuss some other aspects of that process that come up in discussions of current ideas. I would begin with the point made very succinctly by President of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu, that in view of the importance of the nation in social evolution and the fact that dozens of peoples are still starting to develop as nations and to achieve their national unity, "Every effort must be made to support the effort to establish independent national states and to defend and consolidate the independence and sovereignty of the newly created states. The international situation shows that any attempt upon any people's national independence seriously impairs not only their vital interests, progress and development but also the general cause itself of peace and civilization."

Despite this situation, some analysts at the American Institute of Political Studies in Washington (American Institute of Politics Research), in their concern over the peoples' growing aspiration to independence and equality, recommend "destabilizing the concept of equality," although they acknowledge in principle that equality among states is an axiom of international practice. They advance the idea that the great powers should examine the "uncontrolled proliferation" of small states in order to contain the "damage" already done by that process.

We can imagine the disastrous effects of application of this option in practice, in a world where the right to a free existence has become more and more of a basic value and a fundamental principle of international law that is widely recognised and accepted. If, as it is sometimes believed, this century is playing a decisive part in the history of mankind, it is undoubtedly because the nations have regained their historical initiative and rediscovered the profound meaning of freedom which, in fact, is the only way to socioeconomic progress and accordingly to cooperation and peace.

MIRCEA NICOLAESCU: The times are bearing out more definitely than ever the Marxist principle that international relations are essentially relations among independent and sovereign states, among entities that are determining their domestic and foreign policies independently and quite responsibly. As it has been said, expansion and intensification of world interdependence are objective trends, but their mechanisms do not operate haphazardly. International exchanges of material and cultural values are not developed, nor does every state share in the solution of the world's problems by chance or chaotically, but in the form of relations increasingly influenced by the growing role of nations and national states.

Recognition of expanded interdependence among nations and states naturally does not mean the end of their own national existence but requires and involves the existence and consolidation of nations as primary "cells" of the international system. The peoples are not interested in preserving or enhancing any kinds of interdependence characterised by the policies of force, domination, exploitation and oppression or by the aberrant armaments race, which perpetuates the privileged position within the international system of a limited group of heavily militarised developed countries, or any kinds of interdependence that maintain and

aggravate the world imbalances, gaps between states and conflicts. The Romanian people and all peoples of the world are interested in developing some kinds of interdependence and in building an international order that will meet the requirements for all nations' socioeconomic progress without discrimination. Today it is more vital than ever not to leave interdependence to the arbitrary actions of the conservative forces that support systems based on exploitation, domination, violence and dictation and are pushing mankind toward a nuclear war. And as the party has pointed out, the fact is more timely than ever that strengthening national independence and securing all nations' independent economic and political development are essential aspects of all international affairs and indispensable to all states' equitable and advantageous interdependence at this point.

In the light of this view, which essentially sums up the dialectical relationship between independence and interdependence in the world of today, Romania's increasingly active participation in international affairs, in the international division of labor, in the worldwide circulation of material and cultural values, and in building peace will provide the Romanian people with the best possible foreign conditions for implementing the RCP Program for Building the Fully Developed Socialist Society and for Romania's Advance Toward Communism and for benefiting more and more by multilateral cooperation with all states and peoples of the world. Socialist Romania's international efforts to resolve problems facing all mankind in keeping with Romania's and all nations' developmental requirements reflect the proportions and better qualities acquired from the new socioeconomic conditions based on socialist ownership of the production means and the entire people's inseparable unity. Romania's active involvement in "shaping" world interdependence to meet every people's needs and aspirations reflects its constant effort to secure complete unity between national constructive efforts and the international conditions of socialist construction not, to be sure, through any mechanical subordination or any static adherence to the international conditions and the existing world order, but through radical reorganization of that order according to the peoples' interests and by joint action of the forces for peace and progress throughout the world. Firmly rejecting subordination of the Romanian people's interests to any so-called "supreme" international considerations, any foreign decisions, or any "supernational centers," the RCP and its secretary general formed and implemented a new idea of international solidarity opening up extensive possibilities for developing unity and collaboration with all revolutionary, progressive and democratic forces.

GHEORGHE MOCA: The legal doctrine quite rightly specifies that a voluntary agreement between sovereign and independent states is basic to the formation, development and application of the principles and standards of international law. But so far less attention has been paid to determining the role and implications of present-day interdependence in the international regulatory process, no doubt because the great complexity of interdependence under the present circumstances and its connections with national independence have been less studied and clarified.

In the Romanian view and in that of Nicolae Ceausescu, national sovereignty is both the basis of international relations and the indispensable general framework for the peoples' and nations' development and progress. Vital conclusions follow from this, which Romanian jurists, economists, political scientists et al. have analysed and developed in technical works and studies.

The fact is widely accepted today that independence is a basic element of national sovereignty, and it is particularly important in international relations and in international law. Observance of national independence is now established as a fundamental principle of international law and of relations among states alongside the principles of sovereignty, equality of rights, etc. Moreover the concept of national independence includes both political independence and independent economic development of every state, as inseparable from every people's right to self-determination and to decide in sovereign fashion upon their economic resources and natural riches. These requirements are basic features and trends of contemporary development. Consolidation of national sovereignty and independence, as a reality and a principle of international law, is an objective, regular process in the development of states and peoples and a profoundly progressive trend. Even some western non-Marxist theorists are now supporting the central role of the state in international relations. For example, the French political scientist M. Marle speaks of "the state as the central agent," and Al. Pellet stresses "the central role of the state in international law."

VICTOR DUCULESCU: As the basic factor in current international relations, the bearer, so to speak, of the nation's qualities, and the legal representative of its international attributes, the sovereign national state is objectively becoming an adversary of the policy of domination and oppression. It is a proven fact that some states' interference in others' internal affairs and their attempts to impair their independence and sovereignty generally tend to erode the sovereign national state's prerogatives. The policy of domination can be implemented only by ignoring the national states, impairing their international role and ability to resist and, if possible, even annihilating them as sovereign subjects of international relations. The colonial imperialist circles, the forces aspiring to hegemony in the international system, see in the sovereign national state an obstacle to be eliminated in order to gain their political ends. Proponents of various theories and doctrines ("limited sovereignty," "collective sovereignty," "supernational institutionalism," "theory of competence," etc.) are trying to subject the nation and the sovereign state to some of the most virulent attacks, waving the image of a world wherein peace and quiet will reign and the so acute economic problems facing all countries of the world will be solved once the sovereign national states "disappear."

The apologists of the policy of force are trying to prove that "the presence of sovereign national entities" is the real cause of conflicts and a "source of anarchy in international relations," so that the most certain and effective way to end wars and disputes among nations is ... to repudiate sovereignty and sovereign national states. The very acute economic problems also provide the protagonists of the purposes of the "world state" and other forms of supernational organization with one of their richest arsenals. To that end they maintain that the best way to cope with the world economic crisis is to repudiate sovereignty, and that the problems of energy, ecology and the food crisis are insoluble unless mankind "realises" that it has no recourse but to ... give up states and nations and adopt such forms of supernational organization as "ministries" or "world agencies" for resources etc.

Certain it is that these theories are not actually intended to really resolve the global problems, but to accredit the idea of giving up states in order to prepare the ground for setting up some forms of supernational organization wherein the power is actually exercised by the great transnational monopolies and political



circles interested in perpetuating and expanding relations of domination and subjugation throughout the world. The attacks upon the state and nation are instruments of the policy, discredited by history, of trying to maintain its positions in a world characterized by vast changes and reforms and the rise of increasingly extensive progressive social forces. The significant fact is that these allegedly "humanist" theoretical constructions claiming to have found the "key" to solving the global problems are finding no audience among the peoples.

The new sovereign states, developing countries and peoples freed from the colonial yoke in particular are promoting observance of national sovereignty and independence, since they understand how to defend their independent existence and how to participate on fully equal terms in the solution of international problems. Despite their touted highly "attractive" aims (elimination of conflicts from the world, solution of the problems of poverty, starvation, etc.), the globalist and integrationist theories are clearly instruments of a policy discredited by history and of the efforts of the political forces trying to perpetuate domination and anachronistic states of affairs and to hold back the progress of history.

It is to the inestimable credit of Nicolae Ceausescu and Romanian political thought that they demonstrated the inconsistency and harm in the criticisms of the national state and the nations as well as the direct connection between those pseudotheories and the interests of the forces opposed to peace, democracy, progress and the peoples' aspirations to independence. It has been clearly demonstrated that in the present period cooperation of the states is feasible only on the principles of international law, observance of national sovereignty and independence, equality of rights, mutual benefit, noninterference in other states' internal affairs, and prohibition of use or threat of force in international relations.

By promoting a policy of friendship and collaboration with all peoples, further consolidating its relations with the socialist countries and especially the neighboring ones as well as the developing and unaligned ones, and expanding its connections with the developed capitalist states and all countries regardless of their social systems, socialist Romania has been demonstrating by its own experience that the sovereign national state is the best instrument whereby a free and self-determined people can participate more and more actively in the international circulation of material and cultural values, can express their opinions on mankind's great problems, and can make constructive contributions to the solution of those problems. Romania's entire policy and international activity bears out the viability of the sovereign national state by showing that in a world of interdependence the great problems can be solved only by direct involvement of the sovereign national states and not by supernational globalist forms of organization whose artificiality has been demonstrated by history.

CONSTANTIN MECU: Their clear evaluation of the relationship between growing world interdependence and sovereign and independent national development and of the real potential of each of the two factors, as well as their determination of viable ways of combining and exploiting that potential, are distinctive features of the political thought and practical activity of the RCP and Nicolae Ceausescu.

On the basis of sound arguments, the RCP has been firmly rejecting the conclusions of the global theorists and the supernational measures they recommend, regardless of what stands are taken. Those are mainly intended to disarm the peoples, to perpetuate the policy of interference and exploitation of other states'



national resources, to obstruct the development and consolidation of socialism, and to diminish the role of the young independent states in the contemporary world. Moreover, in their entire international activity the RCP and the state are consistently promoting the new principles of equality and observance of national sovereignty and independence in relations among states.

In the RCP's eyes every country's national effort, first responsibility, and right to adopt and implement a developmental policy of its own are the chief requirements for a rapid and harmonious socioeconomic development.

Emphasizing the primary role of the national factor does not in the least detract from the importance of the peoples' international collaboration and cooperation in order to accelerate that development. Those two factors are closely related and only their correct combination can bring about optimal development of the national economies and of the world economy as a whole. A country's increased capacity to exploit its national resources through industrial development and modernization of agriculture and the other economic sectors enables it to participate fully and extensively in international economic exchanges and in the world division of labor. That participation, in its turn, is essential if a country's internal effort is to yield the expected results. Growing interdependence among nations which, as Nicolae Ceausescu says, "will be accentuated in the future because of more intensive economic, scientific and cultural collaboration," makes this participation necessary, along with the objective process of developing the production forces on the basis of contemporary science and technology. Accordingly development of widespread and active collaboration among all states of the world on the basis of equality and mutual benefit is vital to the peoples' general progress and the peace and security of mankind.

All this explains and bears out one of the RCP's main points, to the effect that harmonious combination of the interacting internal and external factors is a major requirement for present-day social development, and Romania's experience graphically illustrates the truth of that point. While constantly increasing their creative efforts to secure national progress and construction of the new order, the Romanian people are also developing extensive international collaboration with all peoples and states of the world.

Accordingly, as we know, Romania is specially emphasizing its participation in CEMA activities and working consistently for application of the measures based on the documents of the high-level Economic Conference of CEMA Member Nations and the provisions of the General Program for Technical-Scientific Progress up to the Year 2000 for purposes of better cooperation with the socialist countries in order to more fully meet the requirements for energy, raw materials, machinery, equipment and other products essential to each one's national economy. This cooperation is based upon consistent observance of the principles of national sovereignty and independence, friendly collaboration, equality of rights, and mutual benefit. Nicolae Ceausescu says, "We are proceeding from the fact that we must make all efforts to secure the best performance of CEMA activities, which play and will play a major role in appropriate cooperation among the member nations, in each country's economic development, and in general improvement of each people's material and cultural living standard." Furthermore Romania is developing multilateral collaboration with all the socialist countries, consolidating its cooperative relations with the developing countries, and expanding its connections with the developed capitalist countries and all countries of the world regardless of their social systems.

Romania is a developing socialist country taking an active part in the effort to restructure international economic relations, eliminate underdevelopment, and establish a new world economic order. The theoretical principles as well as the specific proposals formulated by socialist Romania to those ends in such fields as the principles of international relations, trade, development, the monetary-financial field, international aid, energy, food, population etc. are important contributions to the efforts to keep increasing the potential for progress of the internal and international factors for development.

#### Interdependence and Underdevelopment. Need of a New World Economic Order

VICTOR DUCULESCU: The perpetuation and aggravation of underdevelopment and of the gaps between the rich and poor countries is a striking example of the bad effects interdependence can have in a certain international order. It is a threat both to development of economic relations and to worldwide political relations, stability, security and peace. There is no question that aggravation of the profoundly inequitable relations between the developed and developing countries and continuing impoverishment of the "third world" are potential hotbeds of international conflicts. As Nicolae Ceausescu says, underdevelopment is comparable to a real time bomb that can be as dangerous as a nuclear weapon in some situations.

Inequitable and unequal relations and accentuation of the imperialist, colonial and neocolonial policy of exploitation and oppression generate the legitimate reaction of the peoples exposed to those practices. Moreover we know the reactions caused by the growing burden of interest rates and foreign debts on the part of the developing countries, as well as the decisions of some of them to stop or limit payment of debts falling due. It is becoming increasingly clear that promotion of the policy of force in order to perpetuate economic relations based on domination is one of the greatest threats to world peace.

The RCP and Nicolae Ceausescu have proved by incontrovertible arguments the necessity of a global approach to the problem of the gaps and underdevelopment from the standpoint of the many connections between the economic and political elements. It is increasingly clear that the transition to a new world economic order is out of the question without abolition of any manifestations of the policy of force and dictation and all imperialist practices of domination and oppression. It was not by chance that Nicolae Ceausescu entered abolition of the policy of force and domination and institution of new relations among all states of the world in first place when he enumerated the well-known 10 points of the Program To Build the New International Economic Order at the Ninth Party Congress. In compliance with this far-reaching, innovative and principled view of the future of mankind, Romania has been working constantly not only for adoption of immediate international measures to solve the "third world's" most urgent problems (For example, Romania's initiatives in the matter of foreign debts are relevant here), but also, on a more general level, for promotion of a new policy of independent collaboration and peace and final abolition of any practices incompatible with the peoples' interests and with the facts of a period demanding constant innovations.

A new international economic and political order is accordingly not a desideratum of the "third world" alone, as it is often maintained in the West. It reflects an objective and inevitable requirement of all contemporary social development which, now more than ever, requires abolition of the policy of domination and force or any of its manifestations whether political or economic. As

it is soundly argued in an article in the Indian daily THE STATESMAN, "International peace and security heavily depend upon the evolution of the economic situation, because perpetuation of underdevelopment and aggravation of the economic gaps and inequalities in international economic and political relations generate injustice, dissatisfaction and tensions that can lead in their turn to conflicts and violence." Accordingly the effort toward disarmament and reduction of military expenditures is a component part of the struggle against the gaps between the rich and poor countries and for a new world economic order.

LUCIAN C. IONESCU: I would like to bring up some negative aspects of interdependence under the present world economic order in connection with international trade, and especially the trade relations between the developed states and the developing countries. After the average annual growth rate of 8-9 percent in the volume of international trade in the 1960's, the rate slowed down considerably in the 1970's (about 5 percent), and in the 1980's the trade exchanges grew at a particularly slow rate (below 3 percent per year for 1980-1986). Moreover in the early 1980's there was a phenomenon unprecedented in the postwar period, namely a near stagnation of the volume of international trade for about 4 years, (between 1980 and 1983), when the average annual growth rate was a token 0.5 percent.

The world economic crisis had its full effect upon the international economic flows. The changes in trade primarily reflected the drastic shift in the economic, commercial and financial-foreign exchange policies of the western states, which account for two-thirds of international trade in commodities. Beginning in 1979-1980, those states resorted to increasingly frequent and highly aggressive protectionist measures (The favorite "weapons" were nontariff barriers). Although this process started in relations among the western countries (United States - Common Market - Japan [sic]), its harmful effects were felt very acutely in the developing countries.

The developed capitalist countries adopted a highly contradictory policy toward the countries with heavy foreign debts. They made the terms for crediting and for repaying the credits harder and at the same time severely limited the access of the debtor countries' products to their markets, with bad effects on the debtor countries' economies and their prospects of repaying their foreign debts.

Analysis of current international economic relations makes it abundantly clear that while a strategy of collaboration and elimination of obstacles to international economic exchanges helps to promote trade as a factor for progress, the restrictive, protectionist policy of discrimination is liable to turn the advantages of interdependence into a vicious circle that can block world development.

It is accordingly vital to solve the problem of the developing countries' foreign debts. More and more technical studies show that those debts are actually the reflection, distorted in the "mirror" of an unfair international order, of the historical necessity of making heavy investments in industrialization. It is no accident that the concept of "new countries in the course of industrializing" originated in the last decade. As the historical experience of the developed western states also shows, industrializing is a strictly necessary stage in the evolution of the production forces. It should not be forgotten here that a century ago, when the present developing countries were colonies or semicolonies of the capitalist system, they "financed" industrialization of the metropolises



on a massive scale while they remained in the stage of underdeveloped agrarian countries. In the "logic" of the imperialist international order development of some states at the expense of other countries and peoples was made to appear as a "natural" process, and it led to the unequal interdependence characteristic of the intersectorial type of world division of labor (industry-agriculture or extractive industry-processing industry) with all its serious consequences. Maintenance of inequalities in the development of the countries of the world and the existence of underdevelopment and economic gaps in the present international economic order facilitates accentuation of the imperialist, neocolonial policy of foisting the consequences of the world economic crisis on the developing countries and of taking parts of their national incomes without compensation and with profoundly bad effects on those states' efforts to develop their production forces and recoup their economic lags.

The facts of the contemporary world prove that the growing extent and intensity of world interdependence make continuation of the imperialist, neocolonial policy extremely harmful to all international affairs. In speaking of the developing countries Nicolae Ceausescu said, "The deteriorating situation of that group of countries affects the peoples of those states first, but it also affects the entire development of the world economy. In the long run not even the developed countries have any future if these problems of underdevelopment are not resolved."

The processes and phenomena of the world of today emphatically demonstrate the need of promoting extensive economic collaboration among all states of the world regardless of their social system or developmental levels. Only such collaboration, based on full equality of rights, permits transition from uneven interdependence, generated by and generating domination and inequality, to mutually advantageous interdependence, which does not exclude but requires observance of the sovereignty and independence of all countries participating in the worldwide economic cycle.

CONSTANTIN MECU: Favorable and mutually advantageous results depend upon treatment of the objective requirements of interdependence in the light of the necessity of development and of cooperation among partners with equal rights, while treatment of interdependence from positions of strength and dictation generates temporary one-sided advantages to the holder of the monopoly on power but it eventually destabilizes the whole system of international relations and thereby makes it possible for the effects of interdependence to be negative for all participants in the system.

Their careful examination and correct interpretation of world economic interdependence have enabled the RCP and socialist Romania to suggest realistic and innovative ways of overcoming the chief difficulties and contradictions in the world economy and current political affairs. In view of the structural nature of much of the world's economic interdependence, the RCP considers the many disruptions and contradictions in the evolution of that interdependence (between the nature and aims of the present international economic order and the overall requirements for development of the world economy, among various states and groups of states, etc.) insuperable except by structural measures and by instituting the new international economic order. As Nicolae Ceausescu says about this, "The new order does not mean exchanging the old packaging for a new one, even if it is of gold. Changing the packaging alone will not solve the problem but will



aggravate the present situations, the economic crisis and instability even further ..., with all their bad effects upon international collaboration and peace." Accordingly structural changes must be made in the world economy, and the present uneven international division of labor, generating unequal economic relations, must be radically restructured. To that end the chief problem to be solved is how to promote a new policy of stopping the aggravation of the worldwide economic and technical-scientific gaps, of narrowing those gaps, and of gradually equating the levels of economic development of the various states and groups of states.

In view of the global nature of underdevelopment and the many instances of interdependence that cause it and which it generates in its turn, the strategy for eliminating underdevelopment must also be global and must treat all aspects of the problem and all ways and means of solving it in a comprehensive and integrated way. In addition to a more intensive internal, national effort on the part of every developing people, which is critical for overcoming underdevelopment, international collaboration and cooperation must play an increasingly active part in helping the peoples in the developing countries to solve their problems. Meanwhile in the RCP's view the comprehensive, integrated approach to global economic problems means that the problems of restructuring the world division of labor and eliminating underdevelopment are inseparable from those concerning the developing countries' foreign debts, the crisis in the present monetary and financial system in general, international trade and prices and especially those for primary and semiprocessed products, international transfer of technologies, the transnational companies' conduct in the developing countries, etc. Accordingly we need a general, integrating approach to these interdependent problems as a whole, of such a kind that progress in one field will be supported by progress in others and will also stimulate favorable results in the others.

#### World Interdependence Must Be Truly Democratized

VICTOR DUCULESCU: Growing interdependence and aggravation of global problems that concern all states and nations of the world alike demand the new approach to those problems, that is observance of certain rules of behavior by all states without resorting to procedures incompatible with the principles of international law. When interdependence is being accentuated and the world's problems are becoming more and more acute and far-reaching and demand fundamentally new and fair solutions more and more urgently, no one can make his own justice by resorting to unilateral actions contrary to international law by virtue of any misinterpreted "self-interest." The states' positions and interests, including ones divergent in some respects, must be harmonized through laborious negotiations based on observance of international law and the general, obligatory standards of conduct accepted today by all states of the world. International legality is the sole basis today on which discussions can be initiated, proposals formulated and decisions reached on the great contemporary problems. So far from losing their timeliness and importance under the new conditions brought on by growing world interdependence, the principles of international law are becoming even more important for guidance of the states' behavior and adoption of effective measures to solve the great problems of mankind.

President Nicolae Ceausescu's prodigious activity is graphic evidence of the way Romania regards and carries out the new principles of relations among states, believing that it is only on the basis of those principles that measures can be accepted for lasting collaboration equally advantageous to all nations and peoples

of the world. All international documents signed by Romania quite consistently reaffirm the new principles of relations among states, which principles the party secretary general described as equally important as "water and air to man's existence." Many of Romania's initiatives in international bodies, at general European conferences, and in other international forums reflect its consistent application of those principles in various fields of international affairs (for example, problems of European security, world economic problems, etc.). It is also noteworthy that the international documents signed by Romania are making major contributions to development of the traditional principles already accepted by the international community of states (sovereignty, equality of rights) while also confirming new principles (right of access to scientific and technical advances, environmental protection, etc.). Furthermore, in a document circulated to the United Nations in 1975, Romania suggested a Code of States' International Conduct to precisely define their behavior in relations and determine the obligation of all participants in international relations to confine their international activity to the principles of law and legality as the sole basis on which the great problems of the world today can be really resolved.

CORNELIU SOARE: In the present period it is becoming increasingly clear that all peoples of the world are interested in solving the global problems and developing international collaboration. Regardless of its size, power or social system, every state is affected favorably or unfavorably by the evolution of international affairs and objectively feels the need of establishing relations providing real prospects of security and socioeconomic progress. But the globalist policies have given rise to a theory, circulated in the United States particularly, that the so-called world powers alone have global interests and therefore they are justified in conducting a "global strategy." That interpretation lends the "global strategy" a one-sided meaning corresponding to an anachronistic view of the world and claiming a field reserved exclusively for the great powers and the relations among them. It is not difficult to see how that idea distorts the facts and obstructs the solution of mankind's real global problems. Romania and President Nicolae Ceausescu consider today's world highly complicated and diversified, as regards both the way the states relate to the evolution of the international situation and the balance of power and the evolution of the centers of power. It can no longer be dichotomized arbitrarily and rigidly into "camps," blocs etc., nor can it any longer be the passive object of division into zones or spheres of influence. A new way of thinking is needed as to what the world community represents today and in the future and, if we are to speak of a "global strategy" it should be a strategy of development, achievement of peace and rational solution of the great problems upon which humanity's future depends. In view of the means and resources the great powers have as their involvement in events, they certainly have heavy responsibilities for the state of international relations and especially for resolving the states of discord, crisis and conflict. And the small and medium states, developing countries, and all peoples and nations interested in promoting a new policy of peace, detente and collaboration also have a great responsibility. Therefore Romania consistently maintains the necessity of extensive democratization of the existing structures for discussion and negotiation or of those that will be created on the international level, which are intended to develop the role and participation of the small and medium states and the developing and unaligned countries because they are in the great majority of the peoples of the world.

**IONITA OLTEANU:** Due to the "architecture" of the present international system, contorted by its anachronistic structures and mechanisms based on inequality and injustice, all states are feeling the profoundly bad effects of its perpetuation. Within this system, under pressure of the present economic-political structures, many of the developing or small and medium countries are compelled to choose between isolation and dependence in their effort to integrate themselves in the international system. The former is unrealistic under the present conditions, and the latter has the disastrous effects of the imperialist policy of exploitation, domination and injustice.

The American professor Ross Terril at Harvard University analyzed the changes in the original concept of security and maintains that for the small countries the concept of security involves the protection of a stronger partner, usually one of the great powers. Even if, unfortunately, this still happens in the present international system, the author fails to mention the danger in such "security." As a proverb says, those who seek protectors finish by finding their masters. Today more and more small and medium states want to ensure their security not under the "umbrella" of a great power but through consolidation of national sovereignty and independence, independent socioeconomic development, and expansion of international collaboration and cooperation.

Rajni Kothari, a renowned Indian scientist and head of UN University's research project on "Peace and Global Changes" said, "We are living in a period of such important profound frustrations and sufferings (starvation, diseases and privations, atrocities and oppression, marginalization and deep isolation, mutual destruction and that of nature) that it is difficult to see how the world can survive all those consequences." Moreover it can be said that the entire population of the globe has become the "hostage" of nuclear weapons and threats. Under these circumstances, either a world of international collaboration and peace is chosen (entailing strict observance of the freedom, equality and sovereignty of all nations regardless of their size, repudiation of interference in other states' internal affairs and use or threat of force in relations among states, cessation of the armaments race and the start of disarmament, and construction of a new international order) or mankind assumes the immense risks of confrontation and the policy of armament and wars.

Many polemologists believe man is living in a world wherein harmony of interests does not prevail, but trends toward instability and crises. To be sure man is faced with great and complicated problems, but their solution is quite possible if he exchanges the policy of force and confrontation for a new policy of widespread cooperation based on respect for national sovereignty and independence and real democratization of international relations.

**VICTOR DUCULESCU:** The objective process of growing world interdependence is also closely related to the radical changes in the world balance of power in recent decades and to the appearance of new centers of power in the national arena, including the small and medium states, the unaligned countries, the developing states, etc. Accordingly the solution of the great problems presented by growing interdependence necessarily involves radical democratization of international relations and active participation of all states and especially the small and medium countries in world politics. It is accordingly urgent to conduct an active political dialogue, to prohibit force as a means of settling disputes among states, to democratize the international organizations, and to provide greater



possibilities for all countries' fair and equal participation in formulating and adopting decisions on matters directly concerning them. That lends new meanings to international negotiations and involves generalization and intensification of the political dialogue on all levels as well as a search for new forms of collaboration that will meet the objective necessity of making the great scientific and technical advances available solely for all nations' benefit and securing the consolidation of world security and peace.

CONSTANTIN MECU: In-depth analysis of the overall interdependence in the world today led the RCP to conclude that the conflicts it generates can be resolved only by all states' and peoples' active, concerted and democratic participation in international affairs. Romania and President Nicolae Ceausescu accordingly think that construction of the new international economic order as an essential requirement for overcoming the difficulties in the present world economy "must be the result of the understanding and cooperation of all states, both developing and advanced."

GHEORGHE MOCA: The concept of interdependence also involves institutionalizing the relations among states in the international organizations, created by the states' voluntary agreement in order to harmonize their actions and efforts in fields of common interest. Correlation of national sovereignty and independence with interdependence in international relations is reflected legally and institutionally in the principles and standards for organization, operation and activity of the United Nations and other international organizations. The law of international organizations has accordingly appeared as a new branch of international law.

International law and the international organizations are establishing and institutionalizing the complicated interdependence of the contemporary world, but experience shows that the principles and standards for relations among states must be further developed for purposes of consistently promoting national sovereignty and independence and improving the effectiveness of the international organizations in solving the contemporary world's problems on an equal and just basis. That is also the significance of many Romanian proposals for consolidating and implementing some principles and standards of international law (for example, abstention from use or threat of force, peaceful settlement of differences among states, etc.) and improving the effectiveness of the United Nations and other international organizations in the process of building a new world political and economic order. Those proposals reflect the general views of the RCP and its secretary general on the development of the relationship between the national and international and the close correlation of national with international interests.

VICTOR DUCULESCU: Indeed, in the course of evaluating and solving the new problems presented by growing interdependence equitably and in all peoples' interest, it is particularly important to harmonize the interests of the states in the international organizations and bodies. As we know, the United Nations as the chief forum for the states' multilateral collaboration has a very important place among the international organizations. As world interdependence is accentuated and intensified it is becoming increasingly clear that the role of the international organizations and especially that of the United Nations is going to grow and that those organizations must become more and more active in discussing the world's problems and adopting measures for lasting collaboration that



will permit a real and effective regulation of all the problems that are confronting humanity.

I think the growing role of the international organizations in the light of accentuated world interdependence brings out two major aspects. In the first place the principled basis of the activity of the international organizations must be consolidated, and the principles on which they and especially the United Nations are founded must be applied without fail and established as basic standards of behavior both within the respective organizations and in the relations among all the member states. Consolidation of the principled basis of the United Nations also requires a sustained effort to democratize it, calling for all states' active, responsible and fully committed participation in UN activities regardless of whether they are large or small countries. It is increasingly evident that the United Nations must become more active and assert itself more and more as a democratic forum capable of providing a favorable climate for all states' participation in solving global problems and encouraging the initiative of the small and medium countries especially. It is clear that there can be no respect for the United Nations' principled basis as long as some states know how to pressure others or even threaten to "withdraw" from the organization if it does not "serve" their interests in the sense, of course, of the narrow view of the leading figures in the respective countries. The attempts to replace the UN voting system (if not in the General Assembly, at least in its Financial Commission) by introducing the "weighted vote," based on the contribution a country makes to the UN budget, are also incompatible with the United Nations' principled basis.

The second aspect that must be indicated is that in connection with enhancing the United Nations' efficiency and the need of increasing the authority and influencing power of the documents it adopts so that they will not remain just noble desiderata of an instructive nature but not applied in practice.

At present a large number of countries are criticizing the United Nations' ineffectiveness in certain fields and wishing it would be more active on the global problems. Meanwhile some conservative circles of the right, which are still in the minority in the United Nations, are complaining about the "tyranny of the majority," regarding the world organization as "too much attached" to the interests of the developing and "third world" countries, and they even think that the states can "dispense with" the United Nations. The way to enhance the United Nations' effectiveness is not to abolish the existing institutional framework wherein the major problems presented by world interdependence can be discussed and resolved, but to democratize it increasingly, provide for its efficient operation, and improve the mechanism on which the member states' collaboration is based.

Socialist Romania's assiduous efforts in the United Nations are a graphic example of how that organization's mission is to be regarded and what should be done so that it will play a more and more active role in today's world. President Nicolae Ceausescu considers development of the United Nations' role and real democratization of international relations essential, closely correlated and interacting aims indispensable to promotion of a new policy in world politics. It is no accident that in his Report to the 13th RCP Congress the party secretary general stressed the need of developing the United Nations' role "in solving all global problems democratically and according to international law." The high opinions of Romania's foreign policy and its proposals to enhance the United Nations' role and effectiveness show that this view and the corresponding specific actions

actually correspond to a realistic and far-sighted evaluation of the international phenomena.

Its innovative dialectical approach to the relationship between independence and interdependence in the present-day world is also reflected in the RCP's policy of extensive development of international collaboration and solidarity with all revolutionary, progressive and democratic forces on the basis of full equality of rights.

MIRCEA NICOLAESCU: As we know, the RCP and its secretary general are developing relations with all communist and workers parties and working for a new unity of the worldwide communist movement on the basis of full equality of rights and respect for every party's right to determine its political policy and revolutionary strategy and tactics independently, according to the particular conditions under which it operates, and without any outside interference. In the RCP's view, consolidation of unity and solidarity in no way contradicts each party's independence or independent activity. On the contrary, as Nicolae Ceausescu says, they are "two aspects that interact and lend strength and power to the international communist and workers movement."

Meanwhile the RCP is expanding its relations with the socialist and social-democratic parties, with the national liberation movements, and with the peoples everywhere in order to bring about a new world freed of the danger of destruction and a world of equality, justice and equity. This principled policy strikingly reflects its awareness of the fact that as world interdependence increases and complicated global problems arise, especially the threat of an annihilating nuclear war, it is only close cooperation with all the forces of peace and progress that can bring about the triumph of a policy of independence, disarmament and peace.

5186

CSO: 2700/247

## DISILLUSIONMENT WITH SELF-MANAGEMENT EXPRESSED

Zagreb POLET in Serbo-Croatian 14 Aug 87 p 15

[Commentary: "Never Like Once Upon a Time"]

[Text] 1. So long as American dollars provided inexhaustible inspiration for Yugoslav self-management, we were exporting theory. With our borrowed money, we were importing pineapples, toilet paper, 17 brands of deodorant, and five types of cigarette lighters. However improbable it may seem, this is no lie: in the 60's and 70's, five naifs from Sweden even took graduate degrees on the subject of self-management, while—I think—three Americans gave up in the second year. No one in the world knows what the five brave Swedish youths are doing these days, but everyone knows that bread in the world's first land of self-management costs 90,000 old dinars, that inflation exceeds 100 percent, and that politicians tell to each other (and on television at that) things that they do not dare to say to their wives.

The Yugoslav dollar-mode dream was slightly disrupted as early as 1968, but the final wakeup call came in 1979. Since then, we have necessarily been somnambulists: no one sleeps blissfully in the diapers of Yugoslav theory any longer, for there is less and less of the soothing dollar-mode babytalk just before the nation's collective repose. The Yugoslav economic dream proved to be an operetta by a Yugoslav librettist, abandoned by the foreign producer before the concluding scenes.

2. Politics in those dollar-laden Yugoslav years was manifested, not waged: noisily, with gestures, by acclamation, bravely and naively, more often erroneously than sinfully (untranslatable word-play in original), and usually uncompromisingly amateurishly. We had our street heroes in the 50's, various Wimpies who in their Tarzan-like fashion—out of pure amateurish chivalry and chivalrous unitarianism—flattened whole sections of less-skilled Tarzans from Zagreb, Belgrade, etc., to demonstrate that precisely they were the invincible Weissmuellers of their respective streets. To be first in the dancehall of a young country which, for the first time in conditions of new-found freedom, was bravely searching for its postwar identity was a kind of youth contribution to the general conviction of the uniqueness of the Yugoslav admission ticket for world events. Smuggling plastic raincoats around Hungary, carousing in the taverns of Prague and Budapest with convertible dinars, Saturday shopping trips to Trieste were obligatory outbursts of the self-confident youth population in a country with an acclamation-based domestic theory and the quiet greenery of foreign dollars.

That was a time of voluntary amnesia and the first consumerist puberty of a young country that was combing its first hairdos in view of the inquisitive eyes of the world. That was a time when only rare individuals succeeded in differentiating semantically between dreaming and wakefulness. All the others adhered to two words in an unusual compound of typical Yugoslav origin and guaranteed positive significance [i.e., self-management].

3. The years 1964, 1968, 1971.... Such years are closer to us, swarming with negative phenomena and so-called "incidents." The combination of dreaming and wakefulness, the ostrich-like foundation of our country's whole life, distintegrated definitively in the late 70's and 80's into what every critical consciousness had long known and logically expected: namely, into dreaming and wakefulness.

Yugoslavia's collective sobering-up, which we have all accepted so unwillingly as the tedious menu of our future everyday existence, is evident in the most varied ways: certain old hungers are growing anew, i.e., certain pseudo-historical appetites, and hysterical squabbling among republics has replaced the phase of liberal and critical dialogue in recent years. In any case, the precise description of Yugoslavia's morning wakeup, following on a long dollar hangover, is not our topic.

Young people as a group are sobering up in their own way: by dulling themselves through drug addiction, politically indifferent Yugoslav-style yuppieism, politically loyal careerism, or marginal (now extremely nonromantic and geared to economic profit) criminal association. We now buy jeans in Hungary along with the renowned Hungarian sausage. Our own, famed Gavrilovic salami is today only a winter reminder of the long warm summer of Yugoslav theory and American monetary greenery of yesteryear.

Politics, or rather ideology, needs games, much more today than at any other time. The Zagreb Universiade games may be over for alleged world students; for Zagrebians, the games are just beginning. Zagreb will become the most expensive city in Yugoslavia, and no one will be able to fool us on that point.

Zagrebians have played out their Universiade to the last breath. All of us are champions in marathon vigils in late-night coffeehouses. Perhaps no one noticed, but the most numerous and most faithful participants in the 14th student athletic games were Zagrebians themselves. Maybe we are not all students, maybe we are not all athletes, but every night we have been regularly trying out our own dose of freedom down to the last coffeehouse: stubbornly, steadily, despairingly. In the autumn, we must all have an operation. The bills will begin to arrive, relentlessly, whether or not there is any electricity in the hospital equipment.

08309

CSO: 28000012



**IMPULSIVE REJECTION OF CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGE CRITICIZED**

Belgrade DUGA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Oct 87 pp 4-5

[Commentary by Zoran Sekulic: "Writers on the Constitution"]

[Text] The discussion on constitutional amendments has begun. Slovenian writers, once again, have been among the first to ask for the floor. They wrote out a "statement" to the effect that the draft amendments serve to strengthen centralism, unitarianism, and statism. The writers are entitled to say what they think, but do they have a right—is it democratic (they are constantly referring to democracy)—to decide in advance the outcome of the discussion? They say that the draft amendments are unacceptable to Slovenia as a whole, adding that the Slovenes are absolutely certain to be compelled in the end to reject the amendments.

We agree with the Slovene writers on the truly great shortcoming of the draft constitutional amendments, lacking some of the essential characteristics of further democratization: direct elections, judicial autonomy, the right to strike, political pluralism....

/9738

C50: 28000005

## FLOATING BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION DETAILED

230000004 East Berlin MILITARTECHNIK in German No 5, 1987 (signed to press 14 Jul 87) pp 243-244

[Article by Lt. Colonel K. Steinhäuser: "Floating a Bridge: Initial Experiences"]

[Text] Both during new construction and reconstruction of railway bridges, the superstructure is assembled either in or outside the axis of its final position. In the first case, assembly is carried out either on a fixed scaffolding or freely supported at two or more points; in the second case, assembly begins on a fixed scaffolding. Then the superstructure is moved into its final position. This is achieved by rolling, pushing, floating, or lifting it into position.

Depending on the amount of time available and local conditions, the assembly procedure is designed to maintain minimum expenditure of energy and material.

This article will describe the procedure for floating a bridge into place based on the example of a joint construction project conducted by the German State Railway and the Railway Corps.

The project involved the reconstruction of a single-track railway bridge over the Oder-Havel Canal northeast of Berlin.

The existing steel superstructure (bridge equipment NW, length 60 m, weight 282 metric tons) had to be dismantled because of its advanced state of wear. The new superstructure was to be the same length, but it was also designed to increase the clearance height for boat traffic. Local conditions were favorable. About 250 m distance from the bridge axis, there was a former harbor no longer in use. Since it was not possible to block the canal nor to install pilings for a soffit scaffolding, the engineering choice was made to preassemble the new superstructure, float away the old one, and float in the new one. Two model FP36 special barges were used to float the structure.

#### Preassembly and Longitudinal Displacement of the New Superstructure

It was possible to set up the preassembly site for the superstructure at the edge of the harbor basin quay. Perpendicular to the harbor basin, two lengths of track 70 m were constructed with a center distance of 5 m, using standard German State Railway superstructure material. The superstructure, which was supported on 15 stacks of ties, was preassembled in the axis of the two lengths of track.

After completing preassembly, the superstructure was jacked up 2.2 m using heavy-duty hydraulic jacks and set down on two paired carriages with support platforms. Two electrical assembly winches (one forward and one reverse winch) were used to move the structure. About 10% of the assembly load to be moved was taken up as horizontal load. Block foundations were used to anchor the winches. The superstructure was loaded onto the two barges in a combined rolling/floating procedure having several phases. During this procedure, the barges had to be flooded and pumped out alternately. The loading procedure followed the engineering schematic (Figure 1) shown below:

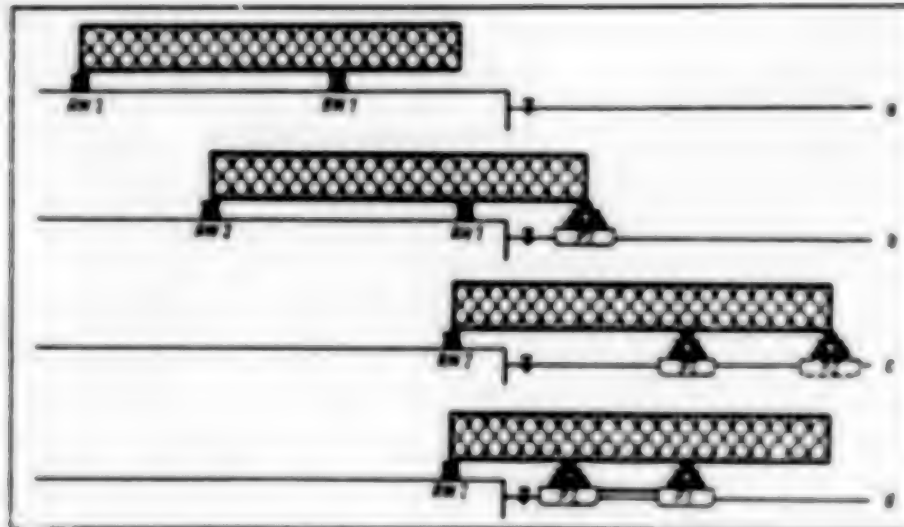


Figure 1: Schematic drawing of a combined rolling/floating procedure for transferring a bridge superstructure

- o The superstructure is set down on carriages RW1 and RW2, making it possible to roll the structure (a).
- o The superstructure is rolled forward; barge P1 is floated under it and drained, carriage RW1 is disassembled (b),
- o The superstructure is moved with a combined rolling, floating motion; barge P2 is floated under it and drained, barge P1 is moved (c), and
- o Barge P1 is moved and drained, rolling truck RW2 is dismantled (d).

The asymmetrical arrangement of the superstructure on the barges is dictated by the unequal distance of the abutments from the canal axis.

The superstructure was set down on a support scaffold consisting of a piling structure made up of double T- and box-beams (base area 14 m x 6.2 m, height 4.2 m, weight 42 metric tons). It was designed to ensure the necessary superstructure position height while it was floated into



place, and to provide compensation for the deck camber and load distribution of the bearing structural deck components of the barge. 30 bearing blocks (base area 250 mm x 400 mm) were shimmed up with wooden boards (50 mm x 250 mm x 500 mm) to bear the load. The support scaffold was rigged to the barge with cables. Catches welded to the supports and metal plates were used to secure the superstructure against horizontal shifting after it was loaded into position. Furthermore, the superstructure was also rigged to each barge with four double-stranded cables to maintain vertical position (tensile load of 30 kN each).

The FP 36 special barge is a pontoon-shaped, driveless floating structure with a smooth deck and a shallow slope to both sides. Operating controls can be countersunk into the deck.

The FP 36 barge is 36 m long and 9 m wide; it has a lateral height of 2.5 m. Draft in unloaded condition amounts to 0.73 m, and increases by 0.01 m for each 3 metric tons of load. Maximum load up to 240 m tons and a weight load to area ratio of up to 90 kN/m<sup>2</sup> are permissible. Additional tactical engineering data can be taken from A 041/1/304.

The mass of ballast water was calculated with reference to the mass to be supported by each barge (support scaffolding and proportionate superstructural mass), the geometric conditions of the abutment, the residual quantity of water remaining in the barge after draining, and reserves to compensate for any possible fluctuations in canal water level.

Suction pumps were used to flood the barges, while areas without deck hatches were emptied with compressed air, and areas with deck hatches were drained with suction pumps. The amount of water in the compartments was checked by determining the water depth and comparing the measured value to a table.

### **Floating into Position**

After the superstructure was loaded onto the barges, four two-part spacer rods (tension rods, measured for a load of 50 kN) were installed between the floating bodies and connected in pairs, using diagonally arranged angle beams. This bracing maintained constant distance during the floating procedure and absorbed transverse forces. The superstructure was rigged with cables to maintain horizontal position.

The floating operation lasted seven hours. During this time, the canal had to be blocked off. Two canal tugs (motor output 76 kW each) were used to move the entire system from the harbor basin to the bridge axis.

It was only possible to float the structure up to a wind speed of 3 (Beaufort scale). The canal tugs maintained the approximate bridge axis position of the barges, while hand cable winches were set up on land for fine positioning. The superstructure was lowered onto stacked bearing points and then set down into the bearing positions using heavy duty jacks.

Before floating the new superstructure into position, the old superstructure had to be floated out, using the same technology with the same floating equipment and set down on prepared bearing points 2 km away.

The barges used here proved effective for the construction project described. If more powerful special purpose equipment were used for flooding and pumping out the barges, the amount of time needed for the floating procedure could be reduced.

The use of cable rigging to secure the superstructure vertically, which provided a certain amount of flexibility between the superstructure and the support structure, has proven effective.

Occasional cross loading above the permitted 240 metric ton limit and above the freeboard is not problematic, however required measures to ensure the stability of the barges should be maintained.

#### Bibliography:

- [1] Assembly project for Phase 262 of GDR National Railway Operations, Dessau Steel Construction (Order # 504 505), unpublished.
- [2] Report on the Use of the Model 36 Special barge from the Rostock VEB Dredge, Towing, and Salvage Yards, unpublished

13127

## HEAD OF PHARMACEUTICAL FIRM INTERVIEWED ON INNOVATIONS

22000001 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Sep 87 pp 1, 3

[Interview with Ivan Andonov, chairman of the Farnahim economic trust, by Dimitur Delinski; date and place not cited]

[Text] Our first conversation about the tasks, functions, and qualities of the leader of a reconstruction stage under the conditions of self-management was with Ivan Andonov, chairman of the economic trust Farnahim. The reasons for our selection were many, but we must emphasize two of them. The first one is that during the last 5-year plan and during 1986 the trust registered growth both in its industrial production and its production for export measured not by a percentage of the whole, but by several hundred percent. The second is that long before the principles of self-management were implemented, the trust was assigned to test them under practical conditions. This has translated in accumulated experience, confrontation with frequent problems, and the ability to search and find optimum solutions.

[Question] "Comrade Andonov, according to almost all indicators Farnahim has maintained a growth between 15 and 20 percent per year of the preceding 5-year plan. This would be understandable if one starts from a low base level, but your base level is already quite high, it surpasses 1 billion, while you are planning for this year, and it is quite obvious from the results of the last few months, to reach a growth of 120 million leva. Is it difficult to maintain such pace? And can we be sure that it corresponds to the strategic requirements for quality new growth?"

[Answer] "It is difficult to answer the latter question in a simple way; the requirements for quality new growth are quite high and there are many corrections we must make in our system to reach this party criterion. High goals however, can be reached by any system, especially if it aims to enter the international market, as long as it takes into account certain universally common prerequisites. In the first place it needs an ample and flexible inventory which would create conditions for maneuverability according to consumer demand. High quality stock, ready

to respond instantaneously to demand is the main factor. In the second place it is necessary to have reserve capacity or mobility. When we were assigned to test some of the principles of self-management, our entire management was decisively restructured and from the formation of large-scale capacities we continued with priority establishment of conditions for maneuverability of our microbiologic capacities, universal shops, installations, equipment, and a resolute improvement of quality."

[Question] "Should we consider this the only alternative in the conditions for stock production?"

[Answer] "No, of course not. Every system, every management, and every manager determines the strategy according to the specific conditions and characteristics of production. For example, some requirements work for us, while for heavy machine building they are different. We have not given up the formation of even large scale capabilities; this our plan for the next 5-year plan, and even there we seek mobility."

[Question] "You said that the market determines the manufacturer's behavior and dictates his decisions."

[Answer] "This is so, but there are great many factors that apply. There are countries where the need for a certain product is obvious, but because of its high price they cannot afford to buy it. Such is the case of thrombomycin. Its qualities are unquestionable and are officially recognized, but one kilogram costs US \$18,000-US \$20,000. So the buyer tells us: 'I will buy only so many kilograms because the average consumer cannot afford it.' And with such quantities we cannot organize large-scale production. Such is the case with carbromal, as with some other of our pharmaceuticals."

[Question] "What do you think, at which stage, even what year, did your trust start dealing with the requirement of product-market consideration?"

[Answer] "We have discussed this question during other conversations. Our system was ready structurally, organizationally, and psychologically for the rapid adaptation of new systems. It was prepared. The question whether we were able to achieve it fully is a different one. Certainly, we were not always successful. There were many internal objective and subjective factors which delayed us. But we achieved a breakthrough when we brought commercial bureaus and administrations up into the management of the trust."

[Question] "As an inseparable part of management?..."

[Answer] "Not inseparable, but a leading part of management. The commercial system of the trust cannot be considered as a partner of the factories. It must express market requirements and formulate orders



accordingly. The factory must feel obligated to respond to these requirements. But this does not take away the right of the various enterprises of the system to have their own commercial sections which follow the market situation and give recommendations for alternative decisions. But those should be alternatives on an economic basis. Perhaps there could be a hundred alternatives. We will choose the one which is advantageous first to the enterprise and second to the system."

[Question] "Perhaps some could object that some of the fundamental rights of the enterprises as self-managing organizations will be denied this way."

[Answer] "The question is very important. It has something to do with understanding the characteristics of self-management. Who makes strategic decisions? The economic council of the trust. And its members are the directors of all the enterprises. From the enterprise's point of view a certain decision may bring it 3 percent gain, but from the system's point of view, the same decision may cause a 10 percent loss. Precisely here is the division line between the interests of various groups and the entire organization. Here is our opportunity to regulate processes, even though this takes great efforts in practice."

[Question] "The question of self-management poses the question of self-financing. What are your trust's capabilities to deal with it?"

[Answer] "Our development until the end of the 5-year plan will be accomplished mainly on the basis of short term loans, incidentally, this is so everywhere in the world. (Even though we believe that the principles for use of medium term loans within 4 or 5 years in Bulgaria will be dealt with in a different manner making a much greater maneuverability possible.) This way we will implement small investment programs and accordingly we will rapidly introduce new products. Otherwise we will not be able to keep up the output, given the constantly increasing demand from the domestic, socialist, and capitalist markets."

[Question] "The dynamics which make your system work obviously require fast decisionmaking. Under such conditions, how do you coordinate individual with group management?"

[Answer] "I am convinced of one thing: each manager must be capable of combining common and large-scale decisions with concrete and practical managerial work. This is required by the present conditions, the present qualities of the personnel, and the fact that not all of us have been able to undergo reconstruction. I am speaking of true implementation of collective decisions. Are there any good and principled decisions that are unproductive? When you make decisions you must be well informed and have ample and profound knowledge, and prove by your actions that your decisions are true and correct, and so people will believe you. Problems must be voiced and discussed; you need the

courage to place your alternative on the table, but when on that same table someone else places some economically more favorable alternative, you need the even greater courage to remove yours."

[Question] "Did you ever have the occasion to do it?"

[Answer] "Not once, but hundreds of times. If there is a better alternative to my proposition, I immediately step back."

[Question] "Have you ever made a decision singlehandedly, while the decision of the collective organ was different, but you were convinced that the specific situation required you to act in a different way?"

[Answer] "Of course. I have made decisions contrary both to regulations and to the majority, but afterwards through actions and results I have proven that they were correct. Say we are going with our minds made up about a certain deal. The specialists say: this is the minimum and this is the maximum. But during the course of negotiations we form a new maximum, so I change the entire strategy. We return with a result two or three times higher than this maximum. Then I say to myself: If a more active person had gone in our place, maybe he would have achieved twice as much as we did."

[Question] "Were you ever afraid of the risk?"

[Answer] "I will tell you. It is very important in your work to be decisively objective and that your ultimate evaluation be comprehensive and deal with the whole and not with small omissions and personal attitude; to be convinced that you have chosen the lesser evil without fear. Also not to feel forced to beware of the smallest mistakes. Up to now we have taken many risks and our actions have been fully understood and supported on all levels on which I have worked. I would like to add that this way the manager reserves unconditionally the personal factor, but it must be coordinated with that which is common to all."

[Question] "Do you believe that division heads in your system have the qualities we have been discussing so far, i.e., the qualities necessary to accomplish reconstruction?"

[Answer] "No, I do not believe so. All of us are just now facing reconstruction for the first time. We cannot begin to count the limiting factors in people's minds. The directors of certain firms have gotten used to great maneuverability. Production in our system is flexible and only this fact requires each one of us to be flexible. Many of our directors are not ready to reorganize themselves to act as truly efficient businessmen. We are not ready to determine quickly which product to manufacture, and whether we should make it in advance and risk letting it stand for a while so that we can sell it later at a higher price. Many rights are already in the hands of the directors.

But it is amazing that they still automatically wait for decisions to be made by others; to coordinate each one of their decisions with the city or okrug party committee; to seek approval in general from someone and let someone else solve their problems."

[Question] "You are often in contact with our partners from abroad. What lessons have you learned from these contacts?"

[Answer] "From the partners from the large firms I learned that they account for every cent, even for fractions of it. No one can ever influence them in any way until they see the final account of the deal. They would simply fight for every cent. But whenever they see an advantage they are ready to effect a great maneuver, to step back, even take losses temporarily to gain even more later."

[Question] "What do you wish for most at this moment, let us say from the Manual for Economic Activity?"

[Answer] "To create conditions for a true, I repeat, true and full application of the contract system. Unlimited restrictions of the fund 'Salaries'."

[Question] "What is your wish as a manager?"

[Answer] "I remember a wise saying: the manager is good even when all he does is stay out of the way. We still find managers who constantly say 'No!' Especially to new things. It then becomes frightening."

[Question] "And now one last, seemingly unrelated, but pressing question. Why is there at this time difficulty with many pharmaceuticals in our market? What is Farnahim's role in this respect?"

[Answer] "For a variety of reasons in various periods, even though for short periods of time, there was lack of certain pharmaceuticals by fault of the economic trust Farnahim. One month ago these were drugs for high blood pressure; this problem has already been corrected. At this time there are inadequate supplies of 3 or 4 types of intravenous solutions, a problem which we will solve in October. Specialized pharmaceuticals imported through MNZ [Ministry of Public Health] are basically absent from the market, as well as some specialized pharmaceuticals produced by license with imported from capitalist countries raw materials. For such means SO [economic trust] Farnahim has economized conditionally for MNZ and the country during the last 3 years the equivalent of over 40 million leva in hard currency, but this has not been taken into consideration in the hard currency balance sheet of the trust and we still have not solved the problem with the supply of raw materials."

13211/09599

## YUGOSLAV SHIPYARD MODERNIZES GDR CONTAINERSHIP

East Berlin SEEWIRTSCHAFT in German No 9, Sep 87 p 439

[Article by Claus R. Alpe, KDT [GDR Chamber of Technology]; Helmut Schroeder, engineer, KDT; VEB Deutfracht Shipping Lines, Rostock: "Modernization of the MS RADEBERG"]

[Text] The MS RADEBERG, built as a containership/timber freighter (approximately 4,000 dwt) of the 448 type in 1972 in the VEB "Neptun" Shipyards, Rostock, for the VEB Deutfracht Shipping Lines, Rostock, was modernized at the "Victor Lenac" Shipyard, Rijeka, RSFSR, to increase its container stowage capacity. The modernization of the ship, which is utilized in the North Sea-Baltic Sea area container service, became necessary because of the constantly increasing amount of 8 and 1/2-foot high containers. Since the height of the cargo hold was designed for three layers of 8-foot high containers, more and more limitations in stowage capacity were encountered. This state of affairs was rectified during modernization by raising the hatch coamings by 500 mm so that three layers of containers—8 and 1/2 feet high ones, however—can be carried once again.

Simultaneously with the raising of the hatch coamings, a new hydraulically operated hatch covering of the "Folddite" system was installed which consists of four pairs of covers per hatch, is reliable and low in maintenance and permits all the required variations of partial openings during the loading and unloading process. The width of the hatch covering was chosen in such a way that an additional row of containers could be provided for. With the removal of the mast located between hatches I and II and the reduction in height of the former winch house, additional stowage space for containers could be established so that altogether, additional stowage area on deck for 26 TEU's [Twenty-Foot Equivalent Unit] was created.

The entire modernization was carried out with extensive utilization of the existing facilities and components. The existing hydraulic units of the former MacGregor hatch covering could be reused for the new folding cover construction. In addition to the removal of the midmast, the foremast was also removed and replaced by a simple signal mast. This measure, as well as some changes to the cargo hold ventilation, contributes to improving the field of view in the bow area.



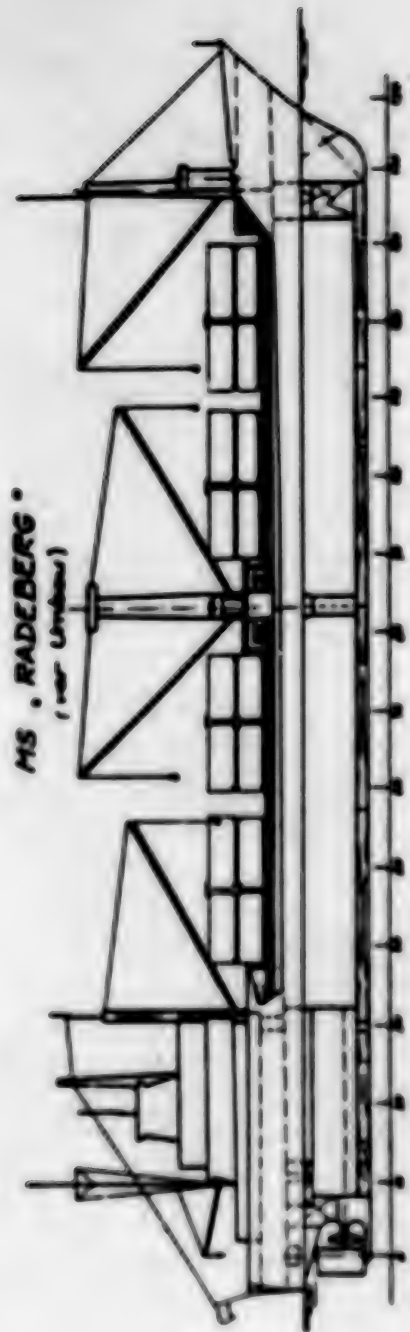


Figure 1. The MS RADEBERG Before Modernization (above), and After (below)

**ELBE RAILROAD BRIDGE COMPLETED**

East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Sep 87 p 2

[Unattributed article: "'Green Light' for Trains Over the New Railroad Bridge at Wittenberge"]

[Text] Wittenberge (ND)—A new Elbe River bridge at Wittenberge was turned over for use on Saturday. At 1,030 meters, it is the GDR's longest railroad bridge. The double-tracked truss construction, designed in the GDR Railways' Special Enterprise for Bridge Construction in Cottbus, permits speeds of up to 120 km per hour and a passage rate for passenger and freight trains four times as great in comparison with the old bridge.

At a meeting on the bridge embankment, construction workers and railroad men, as well as many inhabitants of the industrial city of Wittenberge, warmly greeted the first secretary of the Schwerin District SED Headquarters, Heinz Ziegner, a member of the SED Central Committee, as well as Dr Heinz Schmidt, state secretary in the Ministry for Transportation and first deputy general director of the GDR Railways. In an address, Heinz Ziegner praised the accomplishments of the approximately 400 workers who, by their on-schedule handing-over of the bridge after a 6-year construction period, honorably fulfilled a resolution of the 9th SED Party Congress.

Simultaneously with the handing-over of the bridge, electrified railroad service on the last 6-km long Wittenberge-Ceestgottberg stretch was initiated. Now all trains from Warnemuende via Schwerin-Magdeburg and Leipzig as far as Bad Schandau can travel under electric power. Accordingly, a new timetable went into effect at 0000 on 27 September. Dr Heinz Schmidt emphasized that with it, the second completely electrified rail line in the GDR from the coast to the CSSR border was in operation. This is important for passenger and freight traffic as well as for transit traffic to the FRG and more rapid connections to the GDR's port cities.

Time in crossing the new bridge has been reduced for passenger and freight trains by half, to an average of 8 minutes. The structure, resting on 13 piers, has a clear height of 6 meters over the level of the Elbe and a ship traffic-usable pier interval of 90 meters. A train crossed a Wittenberge Elbe River bridge for the first time in October 1851.

13238/8309  
CSO: 23000016

## TEXT OF NEW TAX LAWS

## Personal Income Tax

25000001 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 25 Sep 87 supplement pp 1-4

[Text] To satisfy society's collective needs and to enable the socialist state to perform its functions, citizens must share the tax burden commensurately with their incomes. To this end, the National Assembly hereby enacts the following law:

## Chapter I

## Liability to Taxation

## Section 1

A person's entire income is liable to taxation.

## Section 2

1. Liability to taxation includes the statutory obligations to report, keep books, file returns, compute the tax, withhold it, make estimated tax payments, pay the balance due, retain records, and declare assets.
2. The liability to taxation dates from the day income-producing activity is begun or an income-yielding legal relationship is established.
3. The tax must be paid by the dates specified in the statutory regulations on the administration of internal revenue.

## Section 3

The liability to taxation covers:

- a. Income from domestic sources, and
- b. Income from foreign sources, provided the person maintains a permanent or regular residence [is domiciled] in Hungary.

## Chapter II

### Income

#### Section 4

Income is the total value [proceeds] a person receives by whatever right, respectively the total's proportion specified in the present law, or the total less deductible expenses.

#### Income From Employment

##### Section 5

1. The amount of earnings from employment, or from membership in a cooperative in which the member is required to contribute work (hereinafter jointly: earnings from employment), computed with due consideration for the provisions of Paragraph 2, less the trade-union dues paid, is to be regarded as income.
2. When figuring taxable income, 1,000 forints may be deducted from total income [Section 14] for every month the taxpayer was employed during the calendar year. This deduction may be claimed only on the basis of work for one employer at any given time.
3. A person is not entitled to claim a deduction for any month in which he had more than 10 workdays of unpaid leave, except the unpaid leave requested to care for or nurse a child or a parent living alone.
4. A person who is a member of an agricultural cooperative may claim a deduction only if he has met the requirement to contribute work. The person who joined the cooperative during the year may claim a deduction for each month in which he contributed at least 130 hours of work.

#### Income From Certain Intellectual Activities

##### Section 6

1. In the case of certain intellectual activities pursued on a self-employed basis, the proportions of proceeds specified below are to be regarded as the originally qualifying person's income:
  - a. Up to 500,000 forints, 35 percent; and over 500,000 forints, 30 percent of the proceeds from transferring, licensing or working an invention, or from the royalties to which animal breeders and plant breeders are entitled when their approved varieties are reproduced.
  - b. Up to 200,000 forints, 35 percent; and over 200,000 forints, 30 percent of the proceeds from activity that enjoys copyright protection,



and from certain other scientific and artistic activities specified in the decree implementing the present law [hereinafter: the implementing decree].

2. If, on the basis of the actually incurred and proven costs, the income from the activities mentioned in Paragraph 1 is less than the income defined therein, the amount of income may be determined according to Section 13, Paragraph 2.
3. If a person receives income pursuant to Paragraph 1 during a calendar year, but as a result of his activity over several years, and if this income is more than 50 percent of his taxable income the preceding year, then he may petition to be allowed to divide his income at most into three parts [income averaging], in the manner and under the conditions specified in the implementing decree.

#### Income From Small-Scale Farming

##### Section 7

1. If income from small-scale farming is not subject to business tax, then 30 percent of the amount over 500,000 forints of the proceeds from small-scale farming is to be regarded as income in the case of crop production, and 10 percent when the proceeds are from livestock breeding and the sale of livestock products. The implementing decree will define what qualifies as small-scale farming for the purpose of the present law.
2. When close relatives [Civil Code, Section 685, Item b] who are over 16 years of age and are living in a common household engage in small-scale farming jointly, their proceeds from small-scale farming must be lumped together and divided equally among them. In this case they are entitled to claim only jointly the tax exemptions in Sections 15 and 16.

#### Business Income

##### Section 8

1. Income in the case of activity subject to business tax is the income withdrawn from the business, or the withdrawn income's share to which a partner is entitled.
2. Unless the statute on business tax provides otherwise, withdrawn income is the profit that a person has used for purposes other than an investment necessary for his business activity or to form reserves.
3. In the case of income defined in Section 6, Paragraph 1, Item a, taxable income must be computed pursuant to Section 6 even when the income stems from a person's business.

4. The entrepreneur must pay tax on the income from the assets he invested in his own business as if he had bought securities issued by the business. The implementing Decree will specify the conditions and set detailed rules for this.

#### **Income From Transferring Real Estate, Personal Property or a Right**

##### **Section 9**

1. In the case of proceeds from the transfer of real estate, the noncommercial sale of personal property, and from renouncing, creating, transferring a valuable right or assigning its enjoyment, income is the amount remaining after the deductions according to Paragraph 2.
2. From the proceeds it is necessary to deduct the market value of the real estate, personal property or valuable right at the time of their acquisition, the costs incurred in conjunction with their acquisition and realization, and the costs of the investments that enhanced their value.
3. If the market value of personal property or of a valuable right at the time of its acquisition cannot be determined, 25 percent of the proceeds is income.
4. A valuable right for the purpose of this section is a tenancy for years, from year to year, or at will; a right of usufruct or use; an easement; a leasehold of a recreational home; and a foreigner's leasehold.
5. The provisions under Section 52, and Section 66, Paragraph 1, Item d, of Law No I/1986 on Stamp Tax shall apply in like manner to the determination of the market value. The customs valuation of imported personal property is to be regarded as its market value.
6. Income from the transfer of real estate may be divided at most into three parts, in the manner and under the conditions specified in the implementing decree.

#### **Incomes From the Utilization of Certain Buildings**

##### **Section 10**

1. When a person is licensed to provide accommodations for paying guests, 40 percent of the proceeds from such activity is income if the proceeds are remitted by a tourist organization. Otherwise 60 percent of the proceeds is income.
2. When a nonresidential building is rented, 70 percent of the rent is to be regarded as income, unless the building is being used in the manner specified in Paragraph 1.

## **Income From Savings Deposits and Securities**

### **Section 11**

1. The entire amount of the proceeds—e.g., interest, dividend, annuity—from savings accounts and certificates of deposit [hereinafter jointly: savings deposits], bonds, treasury bonds, the common, special-purpose or capital shares of a cooperative, stocks, and other securities defined in separate statutes [hereinafter jointly: securities] is to be regarded as income. The implementing decree will determine what proportion of the surrender value of a life insurance policy, issued for a term of 10 years or more, is to be regarded as income.
2. The incomes listed in Paragraph 1 do not have to be reported, and may be disregarded when computing total income [Section 14].

## **Incomes From Certain Small Disbursements**

### **Section 12**

1. The entire amount of payments—otherwise subject to withholding [Section 22]—received under a single contract, from a legal entity, a person required to pay business tax, an unincorporated partnership, a specialized cooperative group or a condominium owners' association [hereinafter jointly: the payer], is income if the total does not exceed 2,000 forints.
2. This income does not have to be reported, and may be disregarded when computing total income [Section 14].
3. The provisions of Paragraphs 1 and 2 do not apply to income from employment.

## **Other Incomes**

### **Section 13**

1. When computing income from sources other than the ones regulated in Sections 5 through 12, the incurred and allowed costs of the proceeds may be deducted from their total.
2. The limit up to which the costs specified in the implementing decree may be deducted is 12,000 forints a year. Otherwise the costs may be charged in accordance with the statutory regulations on business tax, provided the person has given the internal revenue office advance notice of his intention to elect this option.

## **Chapter III**

### **Taxable Income, Tax Rates, Exemptions and Relief**

#### **Taxable Income**

##### **Section 14**

1. A person must pay tax on the remainder of his total income during a calendar year (hereinafter: total income), after subtracting his tax-exempt income [Sections 15 and 16] and expenses pursuant to Section 17 [the remainder is the tax base].
2. To figure taxable income, all income must be added, except income pursuant to Sections 11 and 12, Section 18, Paragraph 5, and Section 33, Paragraph 2.

#### **Tax Exemptions**

##### **Section 15**

The following are exempt from taxation:

1. The maternity grant, burial grant, family allowance, cost of living allowance, marital allowance, orphan's allowance, lump-sum settlement, aid, and rent subsidy provided as social-security benefits; also the permanent pension of a widow with two or more children entitled to an orphan's allowance each;
2. The child-care allowance, personal pension for the blind, welfare assistance, education allowance, conscript's separation allowance, voluntary welfare worker's honorarium, cash prize for a mother with a large family, maintenance for a child or person whose care is a national responsibility, and a disabled veteran's pension;
3. The first 12,000 forints from the annual income of a person who has a severe physical disability, as defined in the implementing decree; and the regular or temporary social-security disability pension of a worker whose capacity for work has diminished;
4. The educational, health-care and welfare services provided in kind;
5. The fee or payment received for the foster-home care of a minor placed in a state institution or declared the ward of the state; and for the care of a patient farmed out for home-nursing;
6. The career-starting aid a young person receives upon leaving a state institution or ceasing to be a ward of the state;



7. The scholarship, cash welfare payment, income supplement, and prize of an apprentice, secondary student or student of a higher educational institution;
8. The pay of a conscript and of a military-school cadet who has not acquired a university or college degree, and the one-time cash bonus that a conscript receives upon his discharge.
9. The alimony, support, settlement or compensation received on the basis of a statutory obligation, except compensation for loss of income;
10. The reimbursed expenses or expense allowance, the rates of which are specified by statutory regulations;
11. The expenses that do not fall under Item 10 and are reimbursed to a person in conjunction with his activity; or the share of such reimbursed expenses, as specified in the implementing decree;
12. A payment in kind, the claim to which is based on statute or has been established prior to 1 January 1987; and the redemption in cash of such a payment;
13. The first 100,000 forints of the entire amount that the originally qualifying person receives for transferring, licensing or working an invention;
14. The interest on a KST [Mutual Savings Banks] deposit, school savings stamp, giro account, demand deposit, checking account or foreign-exchange account; also the interest or bonus on a savings account for young couples, or on some other savings account earmarked for acquiring or improving a home, provided that the amount on deposit is used to buy, build or enlarge a home;
15. The payment received under an insurance policy, except the income-substituting payment under a liability insurance policy; furthermore, the surrender value of a life insurance policy issued for a term of 10 years or more;
16. That part of the income from small-scale farming which is derived from proceeds not over 500,000 forints a year;
17. The income from land rent, from redeeming in cash a household plot or allotment, and from selling to a cooperative land that it is farming, but which is owned by a member or nonmember;
18. The compensation a tenant receives for vacating an apartment or home;
19. The social-policy incentive to buy or build an apartment or home, and the nonrepayable assistance that the employer or the local council provides.

20. The income from a contract to provide maintenance or an annuity, in exchange for transferring ownership of an apartment, home or building lot, or for renewing a lease;
21. The income from renting a home or apartment, on the basis of an official order;
22. The income from the transfer of real estate or of a valuable right held for more than 10 years, or from renouncing such a right;
23. In the case of selling real estate held for less than 10 years, that part of the income—over and above the market value of the real estate at the time of its acquisition—which a person uses, within the time limit specified in the implementing decree, to buy, build or enlarge an apartment or home, for himself or herself, his or her spouse, former spouse or child;
24. The first 100,000 forints of annual income from the noncommercial sale of personal property;
25. An inheritance, gift or prize, and the acquisition of value that is subject to stamp tax;
26. The cash award accompanying a state decoration; furthermore the proportion, specified in the implementing decree, of the cash award accompanying some other honor or for voluntary public work;
27. The fee that a medical institution pays a donor, or a patient who participates in an experiment to evaluate a pharmaceutical product;
28. The fee a clergyman receives from a person, for performing a ceremony.

#### Section 16

1. A person and his income are exempt from taxation if the exemption is based on an international treaty or reciprocity.
2. Acting in agreement with the minister of foreign affairs, the minister of finance decides the question of reciprocity.

#### Expenses Deductible From Total Income

#### Section 17

1. When determining the amount of income tax, the endowment to a foundation [Civil Code, Sections 74/A through 74/E], and the contribution to redeem a pledge in the public interest [Civil Code, Sections 593 through 596] may be deducted from total income.

2. A person raising at least three children in his own household may deduct from his total income 12,000 forints a year for each child. Of the persons raising the children, the one with the higher total income may claim this deduction. The implementing decree will set the conditions and the detailed rules for claiming this deduction.

## Tax Rates

### Section 18

1. If taxable income is [forints]	The tax is [forints] + [%] of amount over [forints]		
0 to 48,000	0		
48,001 to 70,000	20		48,000
70,001 to 90,000	4,400	25	70,000
90,001 to 120,000	9,400	30	90,000
120,001 to 150,000	18,400	35	120,000
150,001 to 180,000	28,900	39	150,000
180,001 to 240,000	40,600	44	180,000
240,001 to 360,000	67,000	48	240,000
360,001 to 600,000	124,600	52	360,000
600,001 to 800,000	249,600	56	600,000
800,001 and over	361,400	60	800,000

2. The tax rate is 20 percent on income from savings deposits, securities or the surrender value of a life insurance policy issued for a term of 10 years or longer [Section 11].
3. The payer computes and withholds--separately by accounts, securities and payments--the tax specified in Paragraph 2.
4. The tax rate on income from small disbursements [Section 12] is 20 percent. The payer computes and withholds the tax.
5. Unless it follows otherwise from an international treaty or reciprocity, the tax rate on income from abroad is 20 percent of the remainder after deducting the income tax paid to a foreign country.

## Tax Relief

### Section 19

1. No tax has to be paid on:
  - a. The entire amount of a pension, agricultural co-op member's old-age or disability pension and cost of living allowance, or widow's pension of an agricultural co-op member's widow; and

- b. The first 96,000 forints a year of the combined total of a pension, agricultural co-op member's old-age or disability pension, or widow's pension of an agricultural co-op member's widow, plus other income.
2. For the purpose of computing income tax, the income specified in Paragraph 1, Item a, and other income must be combined.
  3. For the purpose of the present law, the person whose diminished capacity for work is at least 67 percent, and who does not receive a disability pension, must be regarded as an old-age pensioner.
  4. To find the amount of tax due, from the tax on the combined income--computed pursuant to Section 18, Paragraph 1--it is necessary to subtract the amount of tax a person would pay whose total income equals the incomes in Paragraph 1.

#### Section 20

1. From the tax due according to Section 18, Paragraph 1, the following tax credits may be subtracted:
  - a. Twenty percent of the annual savings not exceeding 36,000 forints, deposited with a bank in the saver's separate account that is earmarked for buying a lot, or for buying, building or enlarging a home or apartment;
  - b. Twenty percent of the interest over a rate of 3 percent a year, on a bank loan or mortgage--as specified in statutory regulations--obtained to buy, build or enlarge a home or apartment;
  - c. Thirty percent of the combined total, during a single calendar year, of the road-construction and utility-development contributions, and of the paid-in shares in a public-utility association, irrigation and drainage association, or telecommunications investment project;
  - d. To the extent specified in the implementing decree, 20 percent of the premiums paid, during a single calendar year, on retirement insurance, and on life insurance for a term of ten years or more.
2. If a taxpayer withdraws the savings specified in Paragraph 1, Item a, but fails to prove--in the manner prescribed in the implementing decree--that the savings have been used to buy, build or enlarge a home or apartment, or to buy a building lot, for the taxpayer, his or her spouse or linear relation--including adopted child, stepchild or foster child, and adoptive parent, stepparent and foster parent--then the claimed tax credit must be repaid with a 40-percent penalty.



## Chapter IV

### Computation and Payment of Income Tax

#### Mode of Computation

##### Section 21

1. Except in the case of income specified in Sections 11, 12, 15 and 16 of the present law, a person is obliged to compute the tax on his own total income, file a return and pay the tax, in accordance with the statutory regulations on the administration of inland revenue [self-assessed taxation]. Income from abroad must be reported even when it falls under Sections 11 and 12 of the present law.
2. If a person's only source of income—not tax-exempt—is work for one employer, or membership in an unincorporated private partnership or specialized cooperative group, and if the employer, cooperative, partnership or specialized cooperative group [hereinafter jointly: the employer] issues a statement to that effect on the person's behalf, then the employer—taking into account also the provisions of Section 17 and 20—figures the person's taxable income, computes, withholds and pays the tax, and refunds any possible overpayment.
3. From the viewpoint of its legal consequences, the statement pursuant to Paragraph 2 qualifies as a tax return. If the person disputes the computed tax, he may turn to the inland revenue office.

#### Obligation to Withhold and Make Estimated Tax Payments

##### Section 22

1. Tax must be withheld on income, and estimated tax payments must be made, in the manner and at the rates specified in the present law, the implementing decree, and the statutory regulations on the administration of internal revenue.
2. The payer is obliged to withhold tax from the amount he pays out. It is not necessary to withhold tax on income specified in Sections 7, 9, 11 and 12 of the present law.
3. On regular income from employment—not including a second job or moonlighting—it is necessary to withhold one-twelfth of the tax computed on 12 times the income during the current month. The implementing decree may set different rules for irregular incomes, and for the incomes of persons finding employment during the calendar year.

4. Unless the present law or the statutory regulations on the administration of internal revenue provide otherwise, the payer must compute and withhold the tax at the rates specified in Section 18, Paragraph 1, adding the incomes and including [the first bracket's zero-rated] 48,000 forints.

#### Section 23

1. A person must pay the internal revenue office the difference between his computed tax and the tax withheld or the estimated tax payments made during the calendar year [the balance due]. The internal revenue office is obliged to refund any overwithholding or overpayment for the calendar year.
2. Under the condition, specified in the statutory regulations on the administration of internal revenue, the internal revenue office may allow payment of the balance due, in not more than 12 monthly installments.

#### Section 24

1. If the payer has withheld the tax, the internal revenue office may claim it only from him.
2. If a person is paying his tax through withholding, the payer obliged to withhold the tax is responsible for computing the person's income and tax, and for withholding and remitting the tax. The internal revenue office cannot demand this of the person himself.

#### Checking Compliance, Declaration of Assets

#### Section 25

1. The internal revenue office checks a person's compliance with his obligation to file a tax return, the arithmetic accuracy of the return itself, and whether the tax has been paid.
2. The internal revenue office issues a tax assessment determining the tax of a person who has filed a provenly false tax return or has failed to file a tax return.
3. If the income and tax in the assessment are respectively higher than the income and tax in the tax return [a tax deficiency], then the entire additional income uncovered must be added to the total income in the year preceding the additional income's uncovering.
4. The internal revenue office determines the tax, in a tax assessment, also when a person disputes the tax computed according to Section 18, Paragraphs 2 and 4, and Section 21, Paragraph 2.

## Section 26

1. By decree, the Council of Ministers may require a person domiciled in Hungary to declare all or certain of his assets once every 3 years; and the internal revenue office may order him to do so once a year at most. According to Section 62, Paragraph 3, of Law No I/1981 on the General Rules of Administrative Procedure, there is no appeal from such an order.
2. The internal revenue office may order a person to declare his assets when, on the basis of information available to the office, there is reason to assume that the person's assets have increased considerably and are substantially greater than his reported total income.
3. The obligation to declare assets may extend to listing a person's real-estate holdings and valuable items of personal property. The obligation may not extend to savings deposits. But if the person declares his savings deposits, and provides proof of their existence in the manner specified in the implementing decree, the inland revenue office must accept the declaration.
4. For tax purposes, an asset not included in the declaration must be regarded as acquired since the person's last declaration of assets.

## Section 27

1. The internal revenue office issues its tax assessment after considering the data and other evidence it has gained from the tax return, an audit, and other sources.
2. If taxable income cannot be determined any other way--including the case when a person spends more than the combined total of his tax-exempt and reported incomes--it must be imputed.

## Amended-Return and Late-Payment Penalties, Fine

## Section 28

1. A person may amend his tax return (self-checking) before the internal revenue office institutes administrative proceedings. An amended-return penalty of 2 percent a month, but not more than 20 percent in all, is payable on the tax deficiency uncovered in this manner.
2. A late-payment penalty of 2 percent a month, with each month begun counting as a whole month, is payable for failure to make the estimated tax payments, and to pay the balance, when due. When there is additional tax due because of an error in the tax return, the late-payment penalty starts only when the tax return has been amended.

3. If the internal revenue office assesses a deficiency, it fines the person at least the equivalent of 30 percent of the tax deficiency. Depending on the circumstances, the rate of the fine may be increased to as much as 100 percent for negligence, 150 percent for serious negligence, and 200 percent in the case of a willfully caused deficiency.
4. In circumstances that merit special consideration, except in the case of a willfully caused deficiency, the chairman of the Office of Tax and Fiscal Audits may waive the fine.

#### Statute of Limitations

##### Section 29

1. After one year from the last day of the year in which it learned of the receipt of unreported income, the internal revenue office's right to assess tax is barred by the statute of limitations.
2. The provisions of Paragraph 1 notwithstanding, the right to assess tax is barred by the statute of limitations after five years from the last day of the year in which the income was received.
3. The provisions of Paragraph 2 are applicable also to the right to claim a tax refund.

#### Judicial Review of Tax Assessment

##### Section 30

After administrative appeal, a tax assessment may be submitted to judicial review and changed. The court may examine the legal basis of the tax assessment, and also the assessed tax if the disputed amount is more than 5,000 forints.

#### Tax Abatement

##### Section 31

Upon request, and having acquainted himself with the opinion of the welfare agency of the local--village, large village, municipal, or Budapest district--council concerned, the chairman of the Office of Tax and Fiscal Audits may remit or reduce the tax and the late-payment penalty due, if paying them would create undue hardship for a person or his dependents.



## Chapter V

### Final Provisions

#### Section 32

The present law will become effective 1 January 1988, and its provisions are to be applied to income received after that date.

#### Section 33

1. The liability to taxation does not apply to income from securities issued before the present law becomes effective.
2. If income pursuant to Section 6, Paragraph 1, of the present law is received in 1988 and 1989, on the basis of a contract concluded with the payer before 31 December 1987, such income will not have to be added to other income or reported. The tax rate on such income will be 20 percent. The payer will compute, withhold and remit the tax.
3. The penalty for a deficiency in conjunction with a tax liability arising in 1988, unless willfully caused, may amount to at least 20 percent of the deficiency, or at most to 50 percent in the case of serious negligence, or may be waived.

#### Section 34

A law decree will contain additional transitory provisions in conjunction with putting the present law into force.

#### Section 35

With due consideration for the changes in prices and incomes, the Council of Ministers will include the proposed tax rates and income brackets in the budget bill for the following year.

#### Section 36

1. The minister of finance will see to the implementation of the present law.
2. The Council of Ministers is hereby authorized to issue decrees:
  - a. To define the meaning of some of the terms in the present law;
  - b. To set the detailed rules pursuant to Section 6, Paragraphs 1 and 3; Section 8, Paragraph 4; Section 9, Paragraph 6; Section 15, Items 23 and 26; Section 20, Paragraph 1, Item d, and Paragraph 2; and Section 22, Paragraph 3;

c. To regulate the income tax of persons domiciled abroad, respectively the tax on certain incomes from abroad or from permanent service abroad;

d. To regulate the manner of paying tax on income from contracts that a housing cooperative or a condominium owners' association concludes on behalf of its members, and

e. To regulate the manner of paying tax on income received in 1988 from savings deposits.

3. The minister of finance is hereby authorized:

- To regulate the forms of savings earmarked for buying a lot, or for buying, building or enlarging a home or apartment [Section 20];

- To issue the accounting rules and prescribe the mandatory use of forms necessary for the implementation of the present law.

4. A ministerial decree may prescribe a payment in kind pursuant to Section 15, Item 12, and authorize the reimbursement of expenses or an allowance pursuant to Item 10, only in agreement with the minister of finance.

5. To promote reconstruction after a natural disaster, the minister of finance may issue a decree containing regulations differing from the provisions of the present law.

#### Value-Added Tax

25000001 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 25 Sep 87 supplement pp 5-7

[Text] To create a modern tax system and price system that will promote the national economy's development, and to collect revenue that will enable the state to perform its functions, the National Assembly hereby enacts the following law on the basic rules of a value-added tax:

#### Chapter I

#### General Provisions

#### Liability to Taxation

#### Section 1

The domestic sale, export or import of a product or service by a taxpayer [Section 3] is liable to taxation.

#### Section 2

1. For the purpose of the present law:

- a. Domestic refers to the customs territory of the Hungarian People's Republic, which excludes its free port and free trade zones;
  - b. Sale means respectively the transfer of the ownership of a product or of the right to operate it, and the rendering of a service, for a valuable consideration;
  - c. An exported product or service means a product shipped or a service rendered abroad, and to a free port or a free trade zone, including transit freight service, and passenger service over the border; if statutory regulation so provides, a product exported or otherwise sold abroad outside the framework of international merchandise trade counts as export;
  - d. An imported product or service is a product or service imported into the country's customs territory within the framework of international commodity trade; a temporary import, an import acquired without a valuable consideration and admitted duty free, and a product of domestic origin that is being returned from temporary export documented with the customs authorities are excepted; furthermore, if statutory regulation so provides, a product imported outside the framework of international merchandise trade counts as import;
  - e. A building or structure also qualifies as a product.
2. Sale is also the use of a product or service for any of the following purposes, against a voucher issued in accordance with the rules of internal accounting:
- a. For a tax-exempt service [Section 5] within the same firm;
  - b. For an investment within the same firm;
  - c. For business entertainment; or
  - d. For personal use that is not business-related.

#### The Taxpayer

##### Section 3

- 1. General value-added tax [hereinafter: the tax] is paid by the legal entity or individual--including also a partnership of individuals--that engages regularly in selling, on its or his own account, for the proceeds from sales [hereinafter: the taxpayer].
- 2. Where the present law so specifies, the following must be regarded as taxpayers:

- a. The individual engaged in small-scale farming; and
- b. The individual who sells wine.

#### Section 4

When a product or service is imported, the tax must be paid by the first domestic owner [or operator] of the product, or by the first domestic user of the service.

#### Exempt Transactions

#### Section 5

The services listed in Supplement 1 are exempt from the tax.

#### Exempt Taxpayers

#### Section 6

1. The taxpayer may elect to claim tax exemption if his annual retail-store and public-catering sales did not exceed 1,000,000 forints the preceding year, and he does not expect the turnover to exceed this limit in the current year. In the case of other sales, the limit is 250,000 forints a year.
2. The taxpayer who makes retail-store and public-catering sales, and in addition has other sales as well, may elect to claim tax exemption if his combined total turnover does not exceed 1,000,000 forints a year.
3. The taxpayer who begins to sell during the current year may elect to claim tax exemption if he does not expect his turnover to exceed the limits in Paragraphs 1 and 2, prorated.

#### Section 7

At the taxpayer's request, the internal revenue office may grant him tax exemption if he is supplying his entire output of products or services as inputs for another taxpayer's services that are tax-exempt pursuant to Supplement 1.

#### Effective Date of Tax Liability

#### Section 8

1. The tax liability arises:
  - a. On the date of delivery shown in the invoice;
  - b. On the date of payment in the case of a sale without a bill, according to Section 19, Paragraph 1, Item b;



c. In the case of a sale pursuant to Section 2, Paragraph 2, on the date of the internal voucher for the transfer of the product, the use of the service or the investment input.

2. The tax liability for an imported product or service arises:

a. On the day of customs clearance if the import is not ruble-denominated and is not based on an international agreement;

b. In the case of import based on an international agreement and in other instances, on the day when the imported product arrives at its destination or when the service is rendered.

**Basis of Assessment**

**Section 9**

1. Unless statutory regulations provides otherwise, the tax is imposed on the valuable consideration for the product or service, less tax.

2. When a product is imported, the tax is based:

a. In the case of nonruble-denominated import, on the customs valuation plus duty and customs clearance charges; if the product is admitted duty-free or is subject to zero duty, on the customs valuation or, in its absence, on the value f.o.b. border;

b. In the case of ruble-denominated import, on the value f.o.b. border plus producer's differential compromise turnover tax and import turnover tax.

3. When a service is imported, the tax is based on the valuable consideration, less tax.

4. In the case of sales pursuant to Section 2, Paragraph 2, and when the valuable consideration is a product or service, the tax is based on their market value or, in its absence, on their price calculated in accordance with the pricing regulations.

**Tax Rate**

**Section 10**

1. The tax rate is respectively 25, 15 and zero percent of the basis of assessment. The tax rates on the sale of individual products and services are to be found in Supplement 2.

2. The tax rate is zero when a product or service is exported, or when a product is sold as a container, for a refundable deposit.

## **Tax Credit, Tax Payment, Tax Refund**

### **Section 11**

1. Against his tax liability, a taxpayer may claim credit for the amount of the taxes imposed on his inputs [hereinafter: prior-stage taxes] as follows:
  - a. The amount of prior-stage taxes paid on a purchased product or service as shown separately in the invoice, or calculated on the basis of the tax rate given in the simplified bill;
  - b. The amount of the taxes paid on the product or service imported for the taxpayer's use.
2. The taxpayer is eligible to claim credit for prior-stage taxes from the day shown as the date of delivery or performance in the invoice for the procured product or service.
3. When the input is an imported product or service, the taxpayer is eligible to claim credit for prior-stage taxes from the day they were paid.
4. In conjunction with credit for prior-stage taxes on investments, the Council of Ministers is authorized to issue regulations that depart from the provisions of Paragraphs 1-3.

### **Section 12**

1. A taxpayer is denied credit for prior-stage taxes if he procures a product or service as input for a tax-exempt sale [Sections 5-7].
2. Furthermore, credit for prior-stage taxes is denied:
  - a. On the procurement of an automobile, except for resale;
  - b. On the use of intercity or local taxi service;
  - c. On the use of a product as a container with a refundable deposit;
  - d. On coffee, coffee products, alcoholic beverages, mineral water, soda water, soft drinks, tobacco products or tea procured for personal use or business entertainment, and on public-catering services procured for such purpose.
3. A taxpayer who has retail-store or public-catering sales and pays a lump-sum tax pursuant to Section 13, Paragraph 1, is denied credit for prior-stage taxes.

4. If a taxpayer has both taxable and tax-exempt sales, he must show separately the prior-stage taxes for which he may claim credit and the ones for which he may not, or he must determine them proportionately, as prescribed by statutory regulations.

#### Section 13

1. At the intervals and in the manner specified in the statutory regulations on the administration of internal revenue, the taxpayer must pay the internal revenue office the difference between the tax due and his allowable tax credits.
2. If the total of allowable tax credits is greater than the tax due, the taxpayer is entitled to claim a refund from the internal revenue office.

#### Chapter II

##### Special Provisions

##### Special Schemes for Calculating Tax Liability

#### Section 14

1. In the case of retail-store sales, until statutory regulation provides otherwise, the taxpayer may depart from the general rules of Section 9 and compute his tax by using a breakdown of the rates of the prior-stage taxes on a product intended for sale.
2. In the case of public-catering sales, the taxpayer may exclude from the turnover the meals served against meal vouchers [provided by employers who do not have cafeterias for their employees] and may use the following average tax rates to compute his tax:
  - a. 2.9 percent if the public-catering establishment is one without a liquor license and is listed in Supplement 4/c;
  - b. 13.8 percent if the public-catering establishment serves hot meals and has a liquor license; and
  - c. 18.0 percent for other types of public-catering establishments.

#### Section 15

1. In the case of retail-store or public-catering sales, the taxpayer may elect to pay a lump-sum tax if his annual turnover did not exceed 4,000,000 forints the preceding year, and he does not expect it to exceed this limit in the current year.

2. To find the lump-sum tax payable according to Paragraph 1, the taxpayer must use the tax schedule applicable to his activity, in the following supplements:
  - a. Supplements 3/a and 3/b for retail-store sales; and
  - b. Supplements 4/a and 4/b for public-catering sales.
3. In the case of other sales, the taxpayer may compute his tax by using the average tax rates in Supplement 5, provided his annual turnover did not exceed 1,000,000 forints the preceding year, and he does not expect it to exceed this limit in the current year.
4. The taxpayer who begins selling during the current year may elect to pay tax according to Paragraphs 1-3 if he does not expect his turnover to exceed the applicable limit in Paragraph 1 or 3, prorated.

#### Section 16

The taxpayer must inform the internal revenue office that he has elected to pay tax according to Section 14 or 15. Except when the turnover limits in Section 15 have been exceeded, the taxpayer may abandon his elected special scheme for calculating tax liability only after two calendar years following the year in which he elected to use it. Thereafter the taxpayer must again inform the internal revenue office if he elects to continue to be taxed under the special scheme, and the aforementioned period starts anew.

#### Special Refunds

#### Section 17

1. A small-scale farmer or an individual selling wine is entitled to a refund of prior-stage taxes if his turnover in the current year exceeds 500,000 forints.
2. A refund may be claimed of only the amount over 3,000 forints of the prior-stage taxes charged to the current year.
3. When claiming a refund, the invoices showing the prior-stage taxes must be presented. Furthermore, accounting records must be submitted as proof of the turnover, and of the fact that the taxpayer's proceeds from small-scale farming during the current year exceeded the tax-exempt limit for income tax.
4. For the purpose of the present law, anyone whose annual proceeds from the sale of farm products or wine exceed 500,000, but are not over 2,000,000 forints, is a small-scale farmer, respectively an individual selling wine.



## Section 18

1. Also the individual, partnership, home-building cooperative or building-maintenance cooperative that undertakes, on his or its own account, the privately financed construction, modernization or renovation of housing, addition to it, or the installation of heating, plumbing and wiring, may claim a refund of the prior-stage taxes already paid on the products and services used as inputs in the listed activities. The decree implementing the present law will determine the range of such products and services, and the procedures for claiming a refund.
2. When housing or an addition to it is built, the maximum amount of the refundable prior-stage taxes per housing unit is determined on the basis of the floor space specified in the building permit, as follows:
  - a. If the floor space is not over  $40 \text{ m}^2$ , the maximum is 96,000 forints;
  - b. If the floor space is over  $40 \text{ m}^2$ , the maximum is 96,000 forints plus the following amounts per every square meter over  $40 \text{ m}^2$ :
    - From  $40.01$  to  $59.99 \text{ m}^2$ , 2,300 forints;
    - From  $60.00$  to  $79.99 \text{ m}^2$ , 2,200 forints;
    - From  $80.00$  to  $99.99 \text{ m}^2$ , 2,100 forints; and
    - Over  $100.00 \text{ m}^2$ , 1,900 forints.
3. In the case of an addition to a housing unit, the maximum amount of the refundable prior-stage taxes that may be claimed pursuant to Paragraph 2 applies only to the floor space actually added to the housing unit.
4. When housing is modernized or renovated, and when heating, plumbing or wiring is installed in it, but without any increase in the floor space, a refund of prior-stage taxes may be claimed only on the amount over 10,000 forints of inputs of materials per housing unit, or over 5,000 forints of inputs of services per housing unit.
5. The provisions of Paragraph 4 apply also to multifamily housing, except the exclusion limits may be disregarded in the case of jointly owned premises, as well as of the structures, common rooms and central installations owned by a home-building or building maintenance cooperative.
6. A prerequisite for claiming a refund is to file the amount of the prior-stage taxes, together with the building permit in the case of an addition and, in other instances, with the preliminary cost estimate of the modernization, renovation or the installation of heating, plumbing or wiring.
7. Except when construction work has been completed, a claim for a refund of prior-stage taxes may be filed whenever the total of such taxes in the invoices reaches 20,000 forints. The internal revenue office refunds the prior-stage taxes within 30 days from the date the invoices were presented.

## **Chapter III**

### **Billing and Bookkeeping Provisions**

#### **Section 19**

- 1. The taxpayer is obliged:**
  - a. To invoice his sales, or**
  - b. In the case of cash sales, to make out a simplified bill if the purchaser so requests.**
- 2. The provisions regarding the contents of an invoice are to be found in Supplement 6; and the provisions regarding the contents of a simplified bill, in Supplement 7. A periodic invoice and a partial invoice also qualify as invoices.**
- 3. In the case of exemptions according to Sections 5 through 7, the invoice shows neither the amount of the tax nor the tax rate.**
- 4. If the same invoice contains several items taxed at different rates, the basis of assessment and the amount of the tax must be totaled by tax rates. The tax-exempt items, for which no tax credit may be claimed, must be included in a separate invoice.**

#### **Section 20**

- 1. If the invoice shows the price or the amount of the tax incorrectly, the seller must prepare a new invoice and thereby correct also the amount of the tax.**
- 2. If the seller invoices more tax than what is due, he must pay the larger amount.**
- 3. If the seller makes tax-exempt sales [Sections 5 through 7], but his invoice shows also tax as a separate item, he is obliged to pay the tax.**

#### **Section 21**

**The taxpayer must keep records—specified in statutory regulations—suitable to determine the basis of assessment and the amount of the tax due.**

## **Chapter IV**

### **Certain Procedural Provisions**

#### **Section 22**

**Law No I/1981 on the General Rules of Administrative Procedure, and—unless the present law provides otherwise—the provisions of the statutory regulations**

on the administration of internal revenue and fiscal audits shall govern tax procedures.

#### Section 23

The taxpayer must inform the internal revenue office of the commencement and termination of his taxable sales, and of any other changes affecting his liability to taxation.

#### Section 24

1. At the time and in the manner that the statutory regulations on the administration of internal revenue specify, and without any separate notice to do so, the taxpayer--except in the case of a product or service from nonruble-denominated import--is obliged to calculate his tax, file a return and pay the balance due after deducting the tax credits claimed, or requests a refund if the total tax credits claimed exceed his tax liability [self-assessed taxation].
2. In the case of a product or service from nonruble-denominated import, the internal revenue office issues a tax assessment determining the tax liability [assessed taxation].

#### Section 25

1. The internal revenue office checks the taxpayer's compliance. If the taxpayer has filed his tax return incorrectly or has failed to file a return at all, the internal revenue office issues a tax assessment determining the tax liability.
2. If the internal revenue office assesses a deficiency, it fines the taxpayer the equivalent of 50 to 200 percent of the tax deficiency. The rate of the fine imposed on an individual may be as much as 100 percent for negligence, 150 percent for serious negligence, and 200 percent in the case of a willfully caused deficiency.
3. If the taxpayer reveals, before the internal revenue office processes his return, that he has calculated his tax, filed his return or requested a tax refund incorrectly, he may correct his mistakes [self-checking].
4. A late-payment penalty of 2 percent a month is payable for failure to pay the tax when due. The amended-return penalty is 2 percent a month, but not more than 20 percent in all.

#### Section 26

After administrative appeal, a tax assessment may be submitted to judicial review and changed. The court may examine the legal basis of the tax assessment, and also the assessed tax.

## Chapter V

### Final Provisions

#### Section 27

The present law will become effective 1 January 1988.

#### Section 28

1. The present law is applicable to the sales whose tax liability arises, pursuant to Section 8, after 31 December 1987.
2. After the present law becomes effective, the tax on continuously sold products and services must be levied beginning with the first meter reading for a billing period that falls entirely after 31 December 1987. If the consumption has not been metered, or if it is billed periodically at a constant [flat] rate, the tax payable for the period from the day the present law becomes effective must be prorated.
3. If the information pursuant to Section 16 is filed with the internal revenue office in 1988, the taxpayer may change in January 1989 his elected special scheme for the calculation of tax liability.
4. In the case of a tax deficiency for 1988, under circumstances that warrant special consideration the internal revenue office may impose the fine pursuant to Section 25, Paragraph 2, at a rate even lower than 50 percent, or it may waive the fine entirely.

#### Section 29

1. The limit on the retail-store sales according to Section 15, Paragraph 1, will be:
  - a. From 1 January through 31 December 1988, 8,000,000 forints; and
  - b. From 1 January through 31 December 1989, 6,000,000 forints.

#### Section 30

With due consideration for the changes in prices and incomes, the Council of Ministers will include in the budget bills for the following years the proposed changes of the limits in Section 18.

#### Section 31

1. The minister of finance will see to the implementation of the present law.
2. The Council of Ministers is hereby authorized to issue decrees:



- a. To regulate in detail the taxation of products and services exported or imported outside the framework of international merchandise trade, and the procedures for classifying other sales as export;
  - b. To establish the procedures, rates and conditions for refunding the tax to foreign diplomatic missions, consulates, and international organizations in the same category, including their staffs and family members, and also to other foreigners defined by statutory regulation, on the basis of an international agreement or reciprocity;
  - c. To introduce rules different from the ones in Section 9, for calculating the basis of assessment in the case of industrial services;
  - d. To set different rules for claiming tax credit [Section 11] on an investment undertaken by the investor on his own account; on the alcohol an individual purchases from a distillery; and on second-hand articles purchased for stock;
  - e. To outline the procedures and set detailed rules for keeping separate records on taxable and tax-exempt sales [Section 12, Paragraph 4];
  - f. To regulate the computation of tax liability according to the scheme in Section 14, Paragraph 1;
  - g. To determine the range of the goods and services whose procurement, according to Section 18, Paragraph 1, qualifies for a refund of the prior-stage taxes on them, and also the procedures for claiming a refund;
  - h. To regulate the tax rates that may be shown on the simplified bill [Supplement 7];
  - i. To set the rates and detailed rules of the excise taxes and consumer price subsidies on the products specified in Supplement 8; and
  - j. To define the meaning of some of the terms used in the present law.
3. The minister of finance is hereby authorized to regulate by decree the procedures and rules for assessing and paying the tax on a product or service from nonruble-denominated import.
  4. A law decree will contain additional transitory provisions in conjunction with putting the present law into force.

[Box, p 7]

During its current session, the National Assembly received and adopted several amendments to the personal income tax bill. The final drafting of the law, incorporating these amendments, is still in progress. In the text we are now publishing--it has been compiled with the helpful cooperation of the Finance Ministry's experts--we have already taken into account the changes made so far. The final official text of the law will appear in MAGYAR KOZLONY when the law is promulgated, as the Constitution requires.

**PLANS TO DEVELOP, MODERNIZE TOURISM OUTLINED**

27000007 Bucharest COMERTUAL MODERN in Romanian No 4, Jul-Aug 87 pp 17-20

[Article by Dr Petre Baron and Dr Ioan Istrate]

[Text] In recent years the development, modernization and growth in the effectiveness of Romania's state tourism have continually been in the attention of the leadership of the Ministry of Tourism, a fact for which programs of measures have been worked out and plans of actions have been drawn up. First, one should mention the special program of measures for revitalizing tourism activity and increasing its economic efficiency and for fulfilling plan tasks, with priority given to currency receipts. The main goals of this program, established on the basis of the guidelines and tasks resulting from the report presented to the 13th Romanian Communist Party Congress by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the party's secretary general, foresee that Romanian tourism must recognize important developments and qualitative increases in future years, ones which will provide for exemplary fulfillment of the plan tasks, high utilization of our country's tourist heritage and the material base created for this purpose, plus a rise in the level of services and tourist assistance as prime factors in revitalizing what we offer as well as increasing the economic efficiency of all tourist activity in Romania.

Parallel with this framework program, special programs have been worked out by sectors of activity as, for example, the program to improve the activity of the balneary and climatic spas, the special plan for measures to intensify the activity of selling Romanian goods for convertible currency in the country, under conditions of greater economic efficiency.

Also, with a view to carrying out the indications and guidelines given by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the Romanian Communist Party secretary general, at the Political Executive Committee meeting of 17 October 1985, on developing tourist activity in coming years and for better use of the material base and increasing its efficiency, action has been and is being taken in the following directions:

Achieving the economic-financial indicators established by the single national plan for social-economic development;

Modernizing and developing the material base and raising the degree of comfort and increasing the quality of services;

Raising the degree to which the material base is filled and developing domestic tourism activity;

Increasing the currency receipts from the activity of international tourism (by concluding foreign contracts with tourist firms with greater potential in England, France, the Nordic countries, Switzerland, Spain, the United States, Japan, the Arab countries and so forth); concluding 3-5-year contracts; cultivating housing capacities in the charter system; having more emphatic promoting of treatment programs with original Romanian products; developing tourism on our own account, with priority given to automobile tourism; increasing the currency receipts per tourist and per tourist day; collaborating with foreign companies in organizing recreation units.

1. Achieving the economic-financial indicators established each year by the single national plan for social-economic development first means high utilization of natural and human resources, of the wealth and variety of these resources and their special qualities. In this way alone will it be possible to increase the competitiveness of what Romanian tourism offers, to increase international tourist flows and the number of tourists and currency receipts, the indicator which actually measures the intensive nature of the development of tourism. We should mention the following as basic conditions in the long-range development of Romanian tourism:

The national tourist heritage;

The tourist material base built in the years of socialism and mainly following 1965, specifically the chain of resorts at the seaside, in utilizing the natural curative factors by creating modern balneary and climatic resorts and in utilizing the mountain zone;

The more than 60,000 workers in the area of tourism, who are qualified and have many qualifications in various types of advanced training;

The foreign policy of peace, collaboration and understanding among peoples as promoted by Romania and the country's president, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, with all countries of the world, regardless of their social system.

1.1 Intensive utilization of tourist resources requires new equipment for the tourist material base for housing, public food service, recreation, treatment, specifically new investments and the action to introduce some large buildings into tourist circulation, generally architectural monuments. In the 1986-1990 period several thousand beds and public food service are forecast to go into operation in the Ministry of Tourism network. Parallel with this, an increase in the capacity of cable transport resources will be provided so that by the end of the 1986-1990 five-year plan they should be 25-30 percent greater than in 1985.

1.2 Great attention in the development of tourism must be given to sensible distribution of the material base territorially, both for utilizing the resources in the tourist zones with a complex-type profile or a single-type profile as well as those in the transit zones along the tourist paths. So, in the current five-year plan the new housing capacities are to be built in a number of county seats, in other cities with intense tourist traffice, in the Danube

Delta, parallel with improving upon the balneary, mountain and seaside resorts. Taking into account the role of recreation in revitalizing Romanian tourism, multifunctional centers, halls and sports fields, amusement parks, pinball arcades are to be built in these resorts and bases are to be extended for nautical sports. Greater attention will be given to making the interiors as well as exteriors of the units lively.

2. Parallel with developing tourist activity by building new projects, a more and more important place belongs to modernization of the material base. This direction lies specifically in raising the comfort level of some housing or public food service units, in the actual modernizations (new equipment for the treatment bases and the rental centers), also in measures to adapt treatment bases or departments in the resorts for active prophylactic treatments, by extending procedures based on occupational therapy, on movement and on exclusive use of natural treatment factors. Modernization is being seen more and more in the mountains (Sinaia, Busteni, Predeal), at the seaside (Eforie North, Mangalia) or in the balneary resorts (Felix Baths, Herculane Baths, Calimanesti, Sovata).

2.1 Sectors of tourist activity subject to modernization to the greatest degree are means of transport, particularly by car and plan; however, railroad and sea transport are not being neglected.

2.2 In all sectors of tourist activity the modernization means large-scale introduction of technical progress, automated distribution of rooms, fast, silent and comfortable means of transport, providing maximum safe travel and many other things.

2.3 Modernization of the commercial network, of great importance for increasing the number of beds in the 1986-1990 period, lies specifically in providing a stock of goods in which the preponderance lies in high-quality Romanian products, with great variety, in the case of the dollar shops as well as in increasing the number of units in the specific network and creating department stores with a varied assortment of clothes, shoes, knitwear, crystal, dishes, electronic and electrotechnical products as well as quality food products.

3. Also included in the rising development and modernization of Romanian tourist traffic is concern with offering Romanian and foreign tourists various programs and excursions so that they satisfy the most sophisticated tastes. For example, tourists arriving in the mountain resorts are being offered tours by horse-drawn carriages, glider flights and so forth, while those at the seaside would be offered sea cruises along the seaside, on the Danube-Black Sea Canal, while those in the balneary and climatic resorts would be offered various cultural-artistic, sports and amusement programs.

4. The major requirement for all tourist activity in the current five-year plan, along with intensive development and modernization, is increase in quality. Basically the quality of services offered Romanian and foreign tourists may be considered as decisive in evaluating the work of each worker in tourism. A study worked out by experts in the World Organization of Tourism shows that "satisfying tourists when they visit a resort, a zone or a country, when they enter a tourist unit, has direct effects on the particular person. A satisfied tourist always has a friendly word, an approving and friendly view of the person who has provided a quality service; this permits the worker in tourism



to have many feelings at once, such as competence, faith in himself, professionalism, complete success, love for his work and, why not, a certain sense of importance." In the World Organization of Tourism's view, the formation and improvement of tourist personnel are the "priority of priorities." Provided for this are actions connected with advanced training and multi-qualifications of personnel, intensive foreign language courses, moral-political and professional examinations, review and improvement of the content of programs and courses of instruction and advanced instruction for the basic trades in tourist activity, specialization through working abroad in the countries the tourists come from, providing interpreter-guides and guides who accompany groups with good political, professional and general-cultural training, organizing working meetings with basic cadres in the units providing tourist services to improve the quality of services and tourist assistance, carrying out regular checks, including through sociological investigations among the Romanian and foreign tourists regarding the quality of services offered.

5. The development, modernization and increase in the quality of Romanian tourism, along with other factors, have favorable repercussions on the volume of domestic and international tourist traffic. In accordance with the Directives of the 13th Romanian Communist Party Congress, under conditions of the automation and computerization of production processes and of growth in the qualification level of the labor force, a large portion of free time, increasing due to reduction in working time, will be used for tourist purposes, for getting information and knowledge, for recovering the ability to work, for outdoor activities in general. So we should expect that the number of requests for various forms of tourism will grow—from mountain tourism and winter sports to balneary and seaside tourism, from excursions to cultural tourism. The increase in city population and the share of active nonagricultural population, corroborated with the gradual generalization of the workweek to 44 hours, will be at the basis of increasing weekend tourism. As a result, as the Romanian Communist Party Program to create the multilaterally developed socialist society and direct Romania toward communism specifies, "society must provide optimum conditions for good organization of the workers' relaxation and for spending free time in the most educational and pleasant way."

Parallel with increasing the dimensions of domestic tourism, international tourist traffic in Romania also is to intensify. The phenomenon, generalized at the world level (in 1986, 340 million international tourist passengers were recorded at the world level, compared with just 279 million in 1980 and 115.5 million in 1965), is continually growing. Our country, in the full thrust of economic-social development, will continue to attract international tourist flows, particularly for the destinations already established—the seaside resorts, the treatment and winter sports resorts, zones with valuable cultural-historical monuments, the Danube Delta and so forth—as well as the new tourist destinations. Whereas in the 70's Romania participated with 1.6–1.8 percent in international tourist traffic (arrivals of foreign tourists), we estimate that this should reach 2–2.5 percent at the 1990 level.

6. The growth in economic efficiency of Romanian tourism—a factor in the social-economic progress in the current five-year plan. The rise in domestic and international tourist flows has the effect of increasing receipts from tourist activity, particularly hard currency. And this rise directly contributes to creating national income, to having a balance of payments, to the social-economic

and cultural growth of locations and zones in Romania and, indirectly, to the development of other branches and sectors of the national economy, that is, by creating goods and services, creating new jobs, speeding up the rotation of production capital of light industry and food enterprises. Of great importance in the 1986-1990 five-year plan is the increase in currency receipts per tourist and per tourist day, through having different rates in proportion to demand and the market, season and services within the commercial and currency policy for international tourism, promoting on a priority basis the programs with complete services for rest, treatment and trips in the country as well as supplying additional services; increasing rates in hard currency for foreign tourists arriving on their own, for businessmen and so forth; working out new programs to utilize the tourist wealth in zones such as Northern Oltenia, Marasures-Oas, the Apuseni Mountains, the Danube Delta and so forth; organizing and developing horseback riding along the seaside, at Poiana Brasov, and in Suceava and Timis Counties; setting up public food service units, including through cooperation with specialized foreign companies, for selling foods specific to different countries, with payment being in hard currency and so forth.

7. For Romanian tourism in the current stage of development of socialist Romania, the level of efficiency reached represents merely a point of departure for raising all activities to higher levels of efficiency and for increasing its contribution to the overall development of the national economy. There are many paths for raising the quality of Romanian tourism and for increasing its economic efficiency; some are general and others are specific to each type of service provided as, for example, diversifying supply and creating competitive tourist products, lessening the seasonal curve and creating conditions so that there is uninterrupted tourist activity and intensive, superior use of the material base, increasing average receipts per tourist day by diversifying tourist services and reducing expenses.

8. Of course, many of the methods for finalizing the ways to increase quality and the efficiency of Romanian tourism as a factor in economic and social progress during the current stage will be found in solutions and proposals for research subjects in the collective of researchers in trade, tourism and services. It will answer the call made by Comrade Acad Dr Eng Elena Ceausescu at the 30 October 1986 National Council of Science and Education Plenum to scientific research, in the sense of involving it more and more deeply in the entire job of Romania's economic development and in having steady promoting of technical progress, providing for a continual growth in the contribution of science and technology to the intensive development of the national economy.

Achieving the goals mentioned will bring intensification of international tourist traffic, increase in receipts, with priority given to receipts of hard currency, as well as rise in the contribution of tourist activity to extending Romania's international economic exchanges, to growth in the currency and financial contribution of tourism and to the general economic and social progress of socialist Romania.

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## POLLUTION OF TRANSYLVANIAN RIVER DISCUSSED

Bucharest FLACARA in Romanian No 32, 7 Aug 87 p 19

[Article by Dorin Gherghinescu: "As the Water Recedes, the Rocks of Negligence Can Be Seen"]

[Text] At the risk of stating some well-known things, we will state the continuing concern of our society for protecting the environment and for maintaining the natural aspects of our country in a state of natural purity and "functioning" in all its components: the forests, the fauna, the waters and so forth. As a specific part of our development, it is a fact that the powerful creation of industry in all the regions of the country, as well as the industrialization of agriculture and other economic branches, has been accompanied during the powerful upswing after the Ninth Party Congress by this indispensable component, one which has been incorporated as a political directive as well as a legal standard -- that is the care and responsibility for nature and for the health of nature and the environment. Within the framework of each investment project, the environment has its place, both during the planning stage and, later, during the operation of that project. This is frequently an impressive place in planning, if we keep in mind the funds slated for systems involved in filtration, purification, waste processing and even recycling and reusing substances that would otherwise directly harm nature and man's living conditions.

But beyond this technical equipment, our society depends to a great degree upon the attitude and responsibility of each group and each member of the group. In this regard, we constantly have a sufficient amount of work to do. This is so because, in contrast to the general attitude, there are still exceptions which, in this field, do not merely affect limited interests. Such a case put us onto the route alongside of a famed and beloved river: the Tirasva Mare.

Recently, Aurel Candea and 19 other workers from Sighisoara wrote to our magazine, both with a sense of drama and a feeling of responsibility, about the serious negligence which is leading to the pollution of the Tirasva Mare. "The day of 3 July 1987, was the final blow. Thousands of fish of all sizes, even some types weighing 30 kilograms, floated on the surface of the water until sections of the river were white. This process lasted until the second day when, after a heavy rain, the river rose and nothing else was seen. All of the signatories of this letter are sport fishermen. On 7 July, we were told that it is prohibited to eat fish from this river and waters or even to drink water from it that has been cleaned.



We would like to know who the guilty party is and what the consequences will be since we feel that there can be no excuse for this act and that it cannot be tolerated, just like when a sport fisherman is held responsible for not adhering to the law."

From the lathe operator to the engineer, those who wrote to us presented themselves in no other quality than as citizens who feel responsible for protecting nature, the environment and the river that passes through the city. This reaction, if you want, is just a normal one. Certainly, it is especially important to respect the law and punish those who violate it. This is true in this basic and essential respect for the living balance in nature and even in the respect for those people who protect it and for the normalcy of their reaction and everything that is appropriate in pursuing wrongdoing. This is something which the law, in any case, firmly accomplishes.

In Sighisoara, other signatories to the letter repeat and support what has been stated. Mihai Maioru, the director of EDCL [not further identified], tells us that the situation was so serious that the water treatment station had to be shut down. "We alerted the consumers downstream, first of all in Madias. No one, however, alerted us, although from what I have found out the phenomenon was present from Cristuru Secuiesc downstream and was seen at Filiasi, Bodogala and Secuieni in Harghita County." We left the river, seeking out the guilty parties.

At the General Directorate for Agriculture in Harghita County, with the director general, Ladislau Dado, being on leave, we talked with engineer Nicolae Maraschall, who recommended we speak with the planning director. He assures us that "no one told us anything." Nonetheless, we learn that the Office of Water Management (OMM) has some "documentation." We are assured that analyses are being conducted on some samples taken yesterday, 24 July (Not on 3-4 July. We would soon learn that they were talking about another pollution alert caused by the "management" of Odorheiu Secuiesc Municipality. On the same Tirnava Mare.). Chemist Peter Somay of the OMM and chief of the water management office arrives and states: "The fish kill had started on 2 July, Thursday. It became widespread on the second day. It is continuing today, after 3 weeks. Then, at the beginning of the month, the main source of the pollution was at Cechesti, a village where a pig-raising farm of the Avramesti Intercooperatist Economic Association is located. One of the fines imposed upon the association director by us was for the pollution that started on 2 July (or that was accentuated) and that continued until 7 July without him intervening to stop it. Therefore, this is the first guilty party. We are stunned to find out that this complex even today does not have authorization from the OMM to operate, even though this is a requirement of the law. Could it be that this is a special law? If that is the case, why didn't someone intervene promptly, decisively, efficiently? In this case, the OMM should have intervened. But, the people there assisted in violating the law, demonstrating their inabilities. For years. That is the truth! "This is the case despite the fact that since 1982," Peter Somay told us, "we have notified via official correspondence the National Council for Water, the president of the county commission for protecting the environment, the Directorate for Mures-Banat Waters in Tirgu Mures and the Enterprise for Carrying Out and Using Land Improvement Projects in Harghita, as the designer for installations that store wastes from fattening farms (installations that have never worked well), as well as



the association in Avramesti. The four ponds nearby the Goagiu creek accumulated wastes for 4 months, at the rate of approximately 80 tons per day. With regards to the main source of pollution of the Tirnava Mare at Cristur, this is a source of public notoriety. In the city, of every ten people on the street, nine could tell you this without hesitation."

It would seem that the OWM did what it had to do. It made some demarches. Official ones. And, they were made 5 years ago. Demarches that were ignored. But, did those people at the OWM do everything that they could? The simple forwarding of letters is not enough. Papering things over does not help anything. It does not protect the Tirnava Mare from pollution. On 14 July 1987, Peter S. may was writing a report which stated that just the pollution in the Tirnava Mare from the fattening farm at Cechesti has as an effect "the periodic killing of fish." But, in this report there is not a single word about the exact events that had taken place less than 2 weeks prior to writing this letter. The current situation is intolerable. The Tirnava Mare is not polluted just by this farm. And, not just at Cristur. It is polluted all the way from Odorhei.

As such, we stopped at the mayor's office. We first found the secretary of the executive committee, Gheorghe Bordos. "Logically, only the thread factory could massively polluted the other day," he told us. "I don't think it could be too big of a problem, since we couldn't say that the fish were poisoned. They were only threatened, since they were easily caught by hand. I saw that the children were playing with them in the streets."

What happened later with these fish that were taken from the water does not count. "Here they were only threatened." A strange reasoning! Not only the poor fish are struck by this threat at this point along the river. Along comes the vice president, Nicolae Luncan, equally sincere and with a shining statement: "Until they replace the collector sewer, the only solution would be to close the factory. Otherwise, the pollution will continue, in different degrees. In a practical sense, it is a permanent feature. Work on the sewer began 2 years ago and should have been finished last year by the Number Two Construation-Assembly Enterprise."

Here is another look at the manner in which the lack of responsibility affects major interests behind the apparently protective curtain of placing the cause of the problem in the neighbor's yard. Certainly, we are not overlooking the indolence or lack of interest on the part of certain builders. But, we ask ourselves: doesn't the mayor's office--as a representative institution of the law and, furthermore, of the citizens' interests--have the duty to require the builder to show discipline and adhere to the initially determined schedule?

After leaving the municipality for Cristur, to the right we encounter the number seven farm (for milk cows) belonging to the Odorhei State Agricultural Enterprise and, just beyond it, the wastewater station. An open and especially fetid sewer crosses behind the farm gathering dirt and wastes from the ponds and mud of the area. Passing by the wastewater station by several meters, this sewer brings directly to the Tirnava Mare its dark contents. The water that comes out of the station is nearly as dark. This area of the river has only to be seen in order to get a sufficiently clear picture of this lack of responsibility. The lack of concern over many years for such a situation seems to belong to the realm of fantasy.

And, in the end, we come to Cechesti. We go into the fattening farm with the director of the association, veterinarian Dr Ludovic Gal, and the mayor of Avramesti, comrade Livia Bendo. The giant interior--a large space beneath an open sky--is suffocating. This specific odor takes your breath away. In no barn, no matter how well enclosed, have I ever encountered such a terrible atmosphere. Only the director appears not to notice. With regards to the lack of an authorization to operate, he tells us that he promises to submit it to the OWM by 10 August. Just as he long ago promised, but the documentation appears to never have been started. Just as the authorization cannot be given in exchange for whatever quality paper is presented, the installations for storing and filtering the wastes are just as they were in recent years. "Our filtering system has never operated. The problem goes beyond me. I am not an engineer, I am a veterinarian." The person who tells you such things clearly believes that you have no idea that this year a great number of animals have died at his farm, with this being a problem that does not fittingly exceed him as either a veterinarian or as a director. And, just when he is in the process of clearing up the "story," we also note that comrade Livia Bendo, having lived in Cristur, has also seen several times how the Tirnava comes a "black river," to use her words.

More than the poisonous substances which flow into the river, we note the lack of action of certain people and their "ability" to stay quiet because of the simple fact that they can drink mineral water if the Tirnava is polluted. Only in this manner can we explain how they did not alert the collectives downstream. This behavioral indifference stems from a behavioral pollution, one more serious than that of the river. But, this river is not merely a part of the country's geography. It is theirs. First of all, theirs. Belonging to all the people who live around it. People who--for the majority--protect it. Just as the people from Sighisoara who wrote us do. Those people who are dominated by inaction are few. And, for the well-being of the river and for the health of the natural and behavioral climate it is necessary to wake up all those who are taking part in what happened, who are pretending that they do not have what they need even though their jobs have for a long time required them to firmly intervene to protect the environment.

One of the results as a finale to this story was the satisfaction for us stemming from the prompt and energetic reaction of the authorities in the county leadership who we informed of the situation at several points where we stopped along the river. Immediately after our report, a technically and administratively competent collective went to these locations seeking the causes and establishing solutions. In the four typed pages informing us of the findings and measures of the county organs, we note--just as we were saying--that they deal with the lack of concern and responsibility of certain people who neglected their duties from day-to-day. It is, in our opinion, sad that a fine or other punishment has to remind one of one's duties. And, just as in the case of such measures, when people also forget to do their duties, we believe that these measures are too mild in some cases.

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**LINK BETWEEN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, JOB TRAINING****Scientific, Vocational Training**

Bucharest ERA SOCIALISTA in Romanian No 16, 30 Aug 87 pp 28-29

[Article by University Lecturer Dr Viorica Neculau: "The Decisive Importance of Vocational and Scientific Training"; first three paragraphs are ERA SOCIALISTA introduction to Part I of the thematic grouping of articles]

[Text] The attainment of the basic objective set by the 13th party congress regarding the accentuation of intensive economic and social growth on the basis of the new scientific and technical revolution and the new agrarian revolution with a view to moving Romania to the stage of a socialist country with average development during the current 5-year period, the steady continuation of the process of revolutionary transformation of our socialist society, and the raising of the whole populace's degree of well-being and civilization to a higher level dictate as a prime requirement with a decisive role the providing of the work force required and the continual raising of the level of vocational and political training of the worker personnel.

In the speech at the Third Congress for Political Education and Socialist Culture, referring to the particular significance that the improvement of organization and the modernization of production, the raising of the qualitative level of products, and the use of the technical-material base and resources with maximum efficiency have in the current stage, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu strongly stressed the fact that the steady implementation of the 5-year plan's provisions and the programs for economic and social development of the homeland entails the performance of constant political and ideological activity for forging the new man, with a high socialist, revolutionary consciousness, and the formation of personnel soundly trained vocationally, with all of the political, educational, and cultural resources that our society possesses having to concentrate their efforts in this direction. "To speak of a high cultural level," the party's secretary general stated, "means to speak of people with sound vocational and technical training and high general knowledge."

In the light of these principled orientations of particular theoretical and practical importance, the journal ERA SOCIALISTA publishes in this issue the first part of a thematic grouping devoted to the organic correlation between economic and social development and the training of the work force.



In the view of our party and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu regarding the building of the multilaterally developed socialist society, the human factor represents the decisive element in economic and social progress. As the secretary general of the party stresses, "in the long run, only the level of training of the workers, peasants, and intellectuals, of our whole populace, will lead to the victory of the new scientific and technical revolution and the new agrarian revolution and ensure the fulfillment of the party's Program for Forging the Multilaterally Developed Socialist Society and Advancing Toward Communism."

Man is the producer of all material and spiritual values, the decisive factor in the production and reproduction of economic and social life. Under all circumstances, his manifestation as an essential driving force for social progress has a decisive role. By its very nature, socialism creates new and wide possibilities of affirmation of the human factor, but, at the same time, places higher and higher requirements before it.

The objectives of Romania's economic and social progress, set by the 13th party congress, are organically linked with the multilateral formation of the younger generations, with the constant improvement of the training of the whole populace, through the growth of scientific, vocational competence, the expansion of the horizon of general knowledge, and the development of the socialist consciousness. The prime concern shown by our party for multilateral development of the human personality corresponds both to the requirement of utilizing man's great creative resources and the requirements of revolutionary humanism, a humanism that presupposes the development of the personality in an overall sense, including alike sound vocational and political training, commitment and responsibility, receptiveness to the new--all centered on firm promotion of the revolutionary spirit.

A special place in the strategy for sound, multilateral training of the homeland's citizens goes to education of all grades. Benefiting from the best material and organizational conditions, thanks to the party and state and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Romanian education is invested with big social responsibilities in the instruction and education of the younger generation, the training of the work force needed by the economy, science, and culture, and the vocational improvement of the working people in all fields of activity.

In order to do all these tasks as far as possible, our education of all grades, taking up creatively and building on a higher level the advanced traditions of the Romanian school, has gone through a continual process of improvement and modernization in the last 2 decades on the basis of the principles of education's integration with scientific research and production and the adaptation of the school and university structures to the changes imposed by the dynamics of society's development. The implementation of this view provides for the sound scientific, vocational training of all young people in the country, regardless of nationality, the stimulation of the spirit of creativity and the cultivation of the aptitudes for practical, productive activity, the forging of the socialist, revolutionary consciousness, and the expansion of the horizon of general knowledge of the new generations.



By virtue of the dialectical connection between economic and social progress and education, the continuation of the process of revolutionary transformation of our society places new requirements before the training of the work force and the specialists for all sectors. "The attainment of a new quality of work and life and the transition to a new stage of development," Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu says, "require the continual perfection and improvement of education, its closer connection with research and production, so that the younger generation of specialists in all fields may have sound scientific, cultural, technical, as well as practical training, in order to fit from the first days into production activity and make a bigger and bigger contribution to carrying out the programs for developing our homeland and raising it to new peaks of progress and civilization."

In essence, the improvement and modernization of education now fit into the coordinates of the intensive development of the national economy. In the 1986-1990 5-year period, education has the task of forming, in relation to the objectives for developing each branch, nearly 2 million personnel. Over 1.2 million of them are to be skilled workers, technicians, and foremen, and 146,000 are to be specialists with higher education, particularly for the basic branches: machine building, metallurgy, and the mining, petroleum, chemical, and construction-materials industries. At the same time, the formation of 590,000 skilled persons for agriculture will be secured.

In the 1987-1988 school year, on the basis of the decision of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, all worker personnel of 40 years of age who have not finished their gymnasial studies will begin, at intervals, to complete their training during the next 3 years through night or correspondence school. The raising of the general level of training of the work force will also have in our country a new dimension as a result of the provision that, beginning with the new school year, the graduates of 10-year mandatory education will be included almost completely in an organized form of instruction in secondary or vocational education.

The development and modernization of all branches of the national economy under the conditions of continually increasing the technical and qualitative level of production and products, strongly raising the labor productivity, achieving as high economic efficiency as possible in the entire activity, and raising the degree of competitiveness of Romanian products on the world market require--in accordance with the tasks set by the First Congress of Science and Education--that, in the process of forming and improving the work force, the attainment of a set of essential objectives be secured, including: the training of the work force in relation to the provisions of the programs for developing each branch; the matter of taking into calculation the requirements of the division of labor in our society and for the balanced development of all economic branches; the achievement of a high level of theoretical and specialized training in a broad range that permits the rapid adaptation of the work force to the changes in science and technology and in the dynamic structures of the Romanian economy; the basing of the training of the personnel on the technological, technical, and economic characteristics of the production apparatus, considered at a world level, with science and production constituting inseparable aspects of the activity of creation and work; the achievement of

continual training that permits the improvement of the qualification of the personnel through different forms, having in view, in particular, the creation of new technologies and products with performances at a world level, especially on the basis of their own activity of scientific and technical creation; the improvement of the methods of teaching the disciplines with strong educational functions, such as Romanian language and literature and the homeland's history and geography, and the introduction of highly topical matters into the educational plans and analytic programs--such as, for example, ecological problems, those of material and energy resources, and so on--which expand the horizon of knowledge and understanding of the young people; the formation and development of the innovative spirit among the young people, among all the working people, and the cultivation of scientific creativity--individual and group--especially of a technical and production nature, as a synthetic expression of the complex instructional and educational effort to increase the capacity for thought, the interest in studying, in knowing everything that is new, the desire to extend the boundaries of knowledge, and the deep involvement of each member of society in the efforts to develop the homeland, to steadily increase the general well-being; the training of the work force before the entry of the new industrial facilities into operation and before the development of the branches and subbranches of the national economy, in order to secure full utilization of the technical-material base and growth in economic efficiency; and the formation and improvement of the work force in full agreement with the requirements for operating the new economic and financial mechanism as well as possible.

By virtue of socialist ownership of the means of production, society's members are, to an equal degree, competent producers but also owners, vitally interested in good administration and growth of national wealth as a major premise for raising the quality of work and life of the whole populace. For this reason, the knowledge in the field of each trade must be harmoniously correlated with economic knowledge and with an understanding of the action of the general laws that govern social life. It is always necessary to take into account the fact that education has as a goal both the providing of high quality to the work force, of vocational competence to it, and the formation of social behavior that corresponds fully to the ideals and values proper to socialism.

The Congress of Science and Education made evident, once again, the forward-looking character of education; training the generations that will begin their activity in a job after 10-12-16 years and even more, the school must be the first to distinguish and embrace the new, to discern the future requirements of society and take them into account. Any cut made in training leads to losses for the national economy--both through the mediocre quality of the work of the young graduates, with obvious negative effects on production, and through the inevitable necessity of making additional expenditures for the vocational improvement of these young people.

Along with the providing of a modern structure to the content of education and the continual improvement of it, the capacity to embrace and promote the gains of contemporary science and fondness and self-sacrifice for work, for the thing well done, must be cultivated in each young person on every organizational level of education; the conviction that nothing can be achieved without

work, without effort, without revolutionary spirit, devotion, and self-sacrifice, must be formed in all young people. "All the forces of education," Comrade Academician Dr Eng Elena Ceausescu, the chairman of the National Council of Science and Education, says, "must be widely mobilized in order to secure the development of the Romanian school in accordance with the progress of science, with the requirements of the new scientific and technical revolution and the new agrarian revolution, with the imperatives for intensively developing the national economy, for building the multilaterally developed socialist society and advancing Romania toward communism."

#### Improvement in Vocational Training

Bucharest ERA SOCIALISTA in Romanian No 16, 30 Aug 87 pp 29-30

[Article by University Lecturer Dr Aurelian Bondrea: "Directions of Improvement in Vocational Training"]

[Text] The attainment of the strategic objective set by the 13th congress--Romania's transition to the stage of a country with average development--requires the strong involvement of all worker personnel in the implementation of the new scientific and technical revolution and the new agrarian revolution, of revolutionary transformations in the organization and management of production, of all activities. In accordance with this orientation, defined with farsightedness by the party's secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the training and improvement of the work force for all fields of economic and social life, the formation of skills on a par with the stage through which we are passing, with the requirements of the contemporary scientific and technical revolution, and the raising of the degree of knowledge of the whole populace constitute essential components of the general strategy of our party and state in the vast process of building the multilaterally developed socialist society and advancing Romania toward communism.

The party's view regarding the decisive role that the people's competent activity has in everything that is accomplished in our country is based on the understanding, in all its complexity, of the correlation of the objective and subjective factors in the development of society, on the scientific analysis of the interdependences between the level of training of the specialists and the quality of work, on the necessity of utilizing all the existing material and human potential. "We need people with high specialized, technical, and vocational training in all fields, with a high level of general knowledge," Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed at the Congress of Science and Education. "The workers, technicians, engineers, peasants, and working people in all sectors constitute the decisive factor for fulfilling all the plans and programs for economic and social development of the homeland."

In the last 2 decades, the continual improvement of the vocational training of all the working people has been an important aspect of our party's policy. Created in 1971, the national system for improving the vocational training of all workers has provided the institutional framework needed for continually raising the level of vocational qualification of the workers, foremen, technicians, management personnel, and other specialists in production, research,



design, education, and other fields of activity. The area of inclusion of the working people in improvement activities has been expanded on the basis of this system. As a result, in the period that has passed since the institution of the system, over 2 million persons in all branches of the economy have been included annually in various forms of improvement. In the course of a 5-year period, the overwhelming majority of the working people have participated in at least one organized form of improvement in qualification.

At the same time, in the light of the thesis, formulated by the secretary general of the party, according to which vocational improvement does not represent something abstract but is meant to provide to the people the training for what they have to do, the content of the improvement programs has been oriented particularly toward the acquisition of the knowledge and skills needed for competently performing the tasks that devolve upon the worker personnel and adapting them to the changes that the rapid introduction of scientific and technical progress entails.

Although significant results in raising the vocational, scientific, and technical qualification of the worker personnel exist in the economy as a whole, nonetheless, certain shortcomings are still appearing in this field, shortcomings that have their origin mainly in the fact that in some units insufficient attention is devoted to thoroughly substantiating the improvement plans and programs so that they respond to the real needs for raising the qualification of the personnel. The inclusion of people in improvement programs is sometimes done without taking into account the shortcomings manifested in their training and the concrete requirements imposed by the higher and higher technical level of production. At the same time, it is found that in some enterprises the level of the vocational training of workers and other personnel does not correspond to the high degree of technical equipping existing in these units; and this is due precisely to the fact that the improvement programs have a too general, abstract character, are not closely connected with the requirements of production.

The elimination of the shortcomings of this kind and the performance of high-quality activities for training the personnel constitute a chief duty for all persons with responsibilities in this field. Taking into account the task of intensively developing the economy and the requirements for achieving a new quality in all fields, the activity of vocational improvement has as a goal in the current stage the continual raising of the level of qualification, of technical and scientific training of all worker personnel, in accordance with the high degree of technical equipping of the enterprises and the requirements imposed by the strong affirmation of the scientific and technical revolution and the new agrarian revolution, by the improvement and firm application of the new economic mechanism and the principles of worker self-management and economic and financial self-administration, and by the implementation of the programs for scientific research, technological development, and introduction of technical progress.

The application of the measures adopted by the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee regarding the schooling plan for the next school year (1987/1988) is creating solid premises for achieving at a suitable level



the technical, vocational training of young workers. The development of vocational education so as to secure the inclusion of all young people who, after finishing 10-year mandatory education, do not continue their studies in secondary education will permit the high-quality vocational formation of the new generations of workers.

On the basis of the tasks outlined by the 13th party congress—tasks also included in the Program Regarding the Supplying of the Work Force, the Development of Education, and the Continual Improvement of Personnel Training, as an integral part of the Sole National Plan for Economic and Social Development of the Country—as sound an organization and performance as possible of the improvement activity are to be provided, so that, on the one hand, all worker personnel are systematically included in this activity and, on the other hand, faster growth is achieved in the level of vocational, technical, and scientific qualification of the work force. In the light of these objectives, the main directions of action involve:

The securing of the inclusion of all working people in various forms of improvement in accordance with the frequency set. During the current 5-year period, in conformity with the provisions of the programs referring to the more marked growth of labor productivity and the raising of the technical and qualitative level of products, over 3 million persons are being included annually in the improvement system, with each working person having to participate in two improvement programs, carried out in two stages (the first stage, up to June 1988, and the second, from July 1988 to the end of 1990). Such an arrangement does not exclude the possibility—and even the obligation of the units—that, in the case in which new technical, technological, or other problems that require the instruction of some categories of workers appear during the interval of time between the stages of carrying out the programs, the suitable training of the personnel in question be organized;

The organization of the vocational improvement actions so that they precede the application of the programs for developing and modernizing the economic units. In this regard, the improvement activities are organized on the basis of various types of programs and with specific, well-defined objectives in relation to the requirements for the resolution of concrete problems. Thus, some actions have the character of a retraining program, meant to secure the thorough assimilation of the new gains in science and technology; the others are programs for specialization (involving thorough study of a field of the basic specialty), for raising the qualification (pursuing the supplementation of the knowledge and the formation of the skills needed for performing the different tasks), for multiquification (the obtaining of an additional qualification besides the basic one), for training in management (for assimilating modern methods and techniques of management and organization of production and labor), for integration (meant mainly for the young graduates of the various forms of education, to help them be integrated as rapidly and efficiently as possible into the activity of the unit);

Regarding the content and the working methodologies applied, all types of programs must have a marked practical and applicative character, with a view to the acquisition, by the participants, of the knowledge and skills required for

the activities that they perform, so that they can do a wide range of work of greater complexity and are capable of going easily from one workplace to another. In accordance with the objectives pursued and the content established, diversified forms of organization of the improvement actions are used, there being promoted those whose efficiency has been demonstrated in practice. The following have a high frequency: improvement courses, of variable length, consisting of individual study on the basis of topics and documentary materials as well as of periodic group activities for instruction, discussions, support on projects, etc.; the strategies for practice and specialization in units with equipping at a high technical level, with good organization of production, and with excellent results; on-the-job training, under the guidance of the head of the unit (subunit), organized especially for workers and operational personnel, whose improvement needs have a predominantly practical and applicative character;

The entire activity of improvement in vocational training is to be done further under central control, exercised by ministries and other central bodies and by the executive committees of the county people's councils and that of the municipality of Bucharest. In order to help the centrals and production units to carry out the actions for improving the worker personnel, the economic ministries have prepared framework-programs for the main personnel categories, trades, specialties, and functions, with them being adapted, thanks to the units that perform the activities in question, to the concrete conditions and requirements specific to each unit;

The activity of improving the personnel is supposed to be done, as a rule, in the units in which they work, through programs that are held, for the most part, without removal from production. At the same time, in order to respond as well as possible to the competence requirements of the various positions and production tasks, the improvement programs, varying according to the specialty, the level of training, and the functions performed, are organized hierarchically. Thus, the ministries, the other central bodies, and the executive committees of the county people's councils directly organize the improvement of the personnel in their own apparatus and of the management personnel in the directly subordinate units, just as the enterprises and other socialist units provide the improvement of the workers, foremen, and other specialists within them. In accordance with this organization, for example, for the personnel in the educational system, the improvement of 40,000 teaching personnel is provided annually through the institutions of higher learning (for professors) and through the teaching secondary schools (for teachers and instructors). At the same time, after the election of the new collective leadership bodies in the secondary schools, the Ministry of Education and Instruction organized, in the second quarter of this year, improvement courses for 950 secondary school principals and for the school inspector generals and their deputies in the county school inspectorates.

Among the measures put into application, the efficiency of the activity of improvement in vocational training is determined by improving the organizational framework and by more precisely defining the objectives pursued and their content; at the same time, the quality of the lecturers and instructors who conduct the improvement programs and the concern manifested by the personnel who

run various work formations for training the subordinate personnel have an extremely important role. It is a duty of all persons with tasks in this direction to concentrate their efforts and to act with maximum strictness to eliminate any shortcomings and aspects of formalism in training and improving the work force and raise this activity to the level of the splendid objectives set in the programs for economic and social development of our homeland.

### Broad, Multilateral Training

Bucharest ERA SOCIALISTA in Romanian No 16, 30 Aug 87 p 31

[Article by Lecturer Dr Ioan Jinga: "Training in a Broad Range and Multiqua-  
lification of Worker Personnel"]

[Text] Personnel training in a broad range and multiqua-  
lification are essen-  
tial dimensions of the process of formation and improvement of contemporary  
man, he being put more and more often in the position of adapting and readapt-  
ing to handle, with as high quality and efficiency as possible, the require-  
ments imposed by the changes that occur in the world of work and jobs. While  
the predictions of futurologists, referring to the fact that an adult person  
will be put in the position of changing his profession several times during  
active life, could seem exaggerated a few decades ago, they have now become a  
palpable reality, due to the unprecedented progress of human knowledge. Spe-  
cialized studies maintain that about 50 percent of professions disappear in a  
15-year interval and other, new ones appear, with the resources of intelli-  
gence becoming more and more the main source of progress of any country.

However, vocational mobility—which permits people to adapt easily to new  
working conditions without psychological shocks—presupposes training of the  
work force in a broad range and multiqua-  
lification, both in the process of  
formation, during the school years, and within the activity of improvement in  
specialized training. Rapid vocational adaptation to the requirements for in-  
tensive development of the Romanian economy constitutes an essential objective  
contained in the directives of the 13th party congress and in the decision of  
the First Congress of Science and Education, with this objective's signifi-  
cance being stressed repeatedly by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the secretary  
general of the party. In this regard, under the guidance of Comrade Academi-  
cian Dr Eng Elena Ceausescu, the National Council of Science and Education  
adopted a set of measures with regard to training the young people in a broad  
range, increasing the role of the basic disciplines in vocational training,  
expanding the multiqua-  
lification programs, and improving the system for re-  
training the working people. These measures have been concretized by the Min-  
istry of Education and Instruction in the planning of strategies, with appli-  
cation in the near future, aiming at: the establishment of the methods of  
manifestation of the teaching personnel and the students in postuniversity ed-  
ucation in the field of scientific research within the system of sponsorship  
of the school units by enterprises, technological research and engineering  
units, and colleges, thus increasing the integration of the school with re-  
search and production and the optimum opening of the basic, general-knowledge  
disciplines and the social sciences toward the process of training in a trade,  
thus substantiating the vocational mobility needed in the work force as the



year 2000 approaches; the preparation of a handbook for training in a trade that, synthesizing the problems of product design and execution, puts at the pupil's disposal the essence of the technical and technological knowledge required—a big forward step beyond the system in which the technical knowledge, the processing technology, and the practical training are separated and distanced in time, in the process of vocational formation; and the preparation of a suitable organizational framework for carrying out training in a trade and correlating this training with with basic scientific, social and political, and general cultural training.

The Romanian school thus possesses a clear conception and a organizational-material framework suited to the achievement of training of young people in a broad range and for multiquification, to which is joined a constant effort to modernize and continually adapt education to society's requirements.

For training in a trade, general knowledge for a line is provided in the first stage, with opening toward acquiring the trade through vocational school or through secondary school. For example, for the mechanical line, concepts of general technical knowledge (the study of materials, mechanics, resistance, machine parts, mechanisms) and specialized knowledge in a trade (concepts of general fitting, assembly technologies, knowledge of component parts and of operation of machine tools) are provided. Production practice provides the operations of general fitting and the work on machine tools (by turns, on various types of machines, in the 10th grade). For the electrical engineering line, besides the specialized topics (predominant in 2 quarters in the 9th and 10 grades), topics of general fitting—theoretical and practical—are also provided in order to give to the pupils the training needed for repairing and maintaining the apparatus.

In the second stage, the trades in the fields of construction and processing by cutting, the electromechanical field, and so on, which help to form the pupils in a broad range, constitute a conclusive example. For instance, in the trades in the field of processing by cutting, the pupils are trained to work on all types of machine tools: lathe, milling machine, planing machine, drilling machine, etc.

Since the number of hours of practical training cannot provide thorough training—equally—for all groups of trades and for all types of equipment and machine tools, we feel that it is necessary to prepare a rigorous program, corresponding to the new requirements, for the period of probation that takes place after graduation from secondary school. At present, the training of young people in a trade is extended, after graduation from secondary school, by a period of practice in the same trade, and the programs for qualification in another trade, organized within the enterprises, include only workers who have a qualification. Of course, the choice of expanding the training in a single trade before tackling another trade responds to immediate requirements of the enterprises, with the stability of the trade and of the work habits leading to increased productivity.

However, such a choice must not lead to undervaluing the merits of the transfer of knowledge and skills on the plane of vocational formation at the level



required for the future development of production. The requirements for development in the future dictate a reconsideration of the relationship between the cognitive and the formative in the process of qualification and multiqua-  
lification. It is thus necessary for the tackling and assimilation of various trades, back in secondary school and vocational school, the continuation of the period of probation, from the same perspective, and the expansion of training in the multiqua-  
lification programs—which is now being done on the basis of the methodology worked out by the Ministry of Instruction and Educa-  
tion and the Ministry of Labor—to become, to a greater and greater extent, an essential method of solving the problem of rapidly adapting the work force to the requirements for future development.

#### Role of Enterprises, Centrals

Bucharest ERA SOCIALISTA in Romanian No 16, 30 Aug 87 p 31-32

[Article by Lucia Stanciu: "The Role of the Enterprises and Industrial Cen-  
trals"]

[Text] The period after the ninth congress—an innovative era of profound transformations in the entire economic and social life of the country—also defines its revolutionary makeup through the substantiation, by the party and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, of an overall strategy for forming and improving the training of the work force in an organic connection with the requirements of the new scientific and technical revolution and the new agrarian revolution and with the problems raised by the development of the production forces on modern bases. Referring to the role of the peoples, of the people, in securing the general progress of society, Comrade Nicolae Ceau-  
sescu stresses: "No automation and robotization can replace man! Both in the next period and later, always, man will continue to represent the decisive factor in progress and civilization, in economic and social development. Con-  
sequently, we will have to do everything to continually raise the level of general, scientific and technical, and general-information knowledge of all the working people, of the whole populace. In this lies the guarantee of our homeland's continual advance at a steady rate toward the highest peaks of progress and civilization. In this lies the guarantee of the victory of so-  
cialism in Romania."

It goes without saying that in a modern society with a dynamic, rapidly mod-  
ernizing economy, along with rapid growth in the production forces and well in  
advance of this process, it is necessary to perform an intense action to raise  
the level of vocational training and instruction of the work force and to edu-  
cate the personnel in the spirit of the cult of high-quality work. Education,  
whose modernization means, in the final analysis, precisely its capacity to  
adapt to the needs of the economy, science, and culture and the matter of  
being linked as closely as possible to the requirements of life, of social and  
political practice, is called upon to make a decisive contribution in this re-  
gard. As Comrade Academician Dr Eng Elena Ceausescu, first deputy prime min-  
ister and chairman of the National Council of Science and Education, stated,  
"we must devote special attention to continually improving the content and  
structures of education by introducing everything that is new and advanced in

world thought and practice. Starting from this requirement, in the activity of the school it is necessary to devote the greatest attention to assimilating the basic knowledge in the basic disciplines—mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology—and to the social sciences and other disciplines with a strong educational influence on young people. Only thus is it possible to fulfill our school's humanistic mission of giving the graduates a broad scientific and cultural horizon and good specialized, vocational training that allows them to adapt rapidly to the changes that occur in the fields of technique and technologies in all economic branches."

The considerable growth in the schooling capacity, the extension of the duration of mandatory education, and the improvement in the organization and content of the instructional and educational process constitute principal factors that have provided, in our country, growth in the labor resources as well as big changes in the structures of instruction and qualification. Thus, in 1965, only 27.1 percent of all worker personnel in the capital had general-level training, but it has now reached nearly 52 percent. At the same time, the number of skilled workers has risen greatly, their percentage reaching 34.3 percent of the total in 1986, compared to only about 9.8 percent in 1967.

The quantitative changes occurring in the qualification of the work force have been and are being accompanied by big changes of a qualitative nature, expressed in the change in the structure of qualification and the substantial growth in its general level. The process of intense industrialization of the country has oriented the whole production complex in new directions—new branches or subbranches, new technological procedures, new sources of raw materials, and new means of processing—which has spurred the improvement of the vocational structure of the work force and its adaptation to the requirements for progress.

The supplying, training, and improvement of the work force in accordance with the requirements of the current stage are to be done—in each unit and on a territorial basis—in the light of the party decisions and the directions and instructions given by the party's secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceaușescu, in conformity with the provisions in the Sole National Plan for Economic and Social Development in the 1986-1990 5-Year Period and in the Program Regarding the Supplying of the Work Force, the Development of Education, and the Continual Improvement of Personnel Training in the 1986-1990 Period, adopted by the First Congress of Science and Education. Since the recruitment, qualification, and allocation of the work force are planned according to the necessities for economic and social development, Law No 24 of 1976 stipulates the obligation of the State Planning Committee, in collaboration with the Ministry of Labor, the Ministry of Education and Instruction, and the executive committees of the country people's councils and that of the municipality of Bucharest, to prepare the draft of the annual and long-term plans regarding the supplying, training, and improvement of the work force.

According to the law, the socialist units must supply most of their manpower needs from the ranks of the graduates of the vocational schools, secondary schools, and postsecondary specialization schools. In the case in which the required manpower cannot be supplied completely from the ranks of the

graduates, the socialist units can organize courses for qualification on the job. To this end, the socialist units have the right to recruit unskilled persons from the locality or county in which they perform their activity.

Through the introduction of the new economic mechanism, as support for worker self-management and economic and financial self-administration, the socialist enterprises perform their activity on the basis of a plan—an integral part of the Sole National Plan for Economic and Social Development—being invested, at the same time, with broad powers in all fields of their activity, including with regard to the hiring, training, and promotion of worker personnel. Thus, in the activity of preparing the draft 5-year and annual plans, along with compliance with the orientative levels and the plan norms received from the central, the enterprise must also secure rational use of the work force, in accordance with the provisions on growth in physical and value labor productivity, pursuing compliance with the personnel norms.

Due to the importance of the problems concerning the supplying of the work force required and the rational utilization of personnel, they enter into the direct competence of the collective leadership bodies of the economic units. The working people's general assembly analyzes and approves the plan sent by the central regarding the training and improvement of worker personnel. For carrying out the measures established by the collective leadership bodies in the field of the work force, at the level of each enterprise the commission for training and improvement, hiring, and promotion in work is set up as a specialized body of the working people's council. Taking into account the priorities in this field, the party bodies and organizations and the working people's councils in the enterprises have the duty to closely follow the implementation of the special programs for the supplying, training, qualification, and improvement of the work force as well as the education of worker personnel in the spirit of affection for work, for justice and equity, and for protection and development of socialist property.

At the level of the industrial centrals, the collective leadership bodies provide for the promotion of personnel and the improvement of their qualification as well as the training of the worker personnel needed for the new facilities that are to be put into operation; at the same time, the industrial central sets the number of worker personnel for the subordinate enterprises and component units, within the limit of the labor and pay plan approved, in compliance with the uniform standards and the maximum personnel percentages set. In this regard, the centrals are to show constant concern for the utilization of the labor norms by the enterprises to set the number of workers according to trades and workplaces, with a view to avoiding the appearance of a shortage in some basic trades and a surplus in other trades, identifying all workplaces that permit work on several machines and, on this basis, multiquaification of the workers in order to more fully utilize the worktime, and guiding the units in organizing the qualification and multiquaification courses.

The current changes and those that will occur in the structure of production and of technologies and the change in the forms and methods of organization—as a result of the wide-scale application of modern technologies, in a close connection with the requirements of the program for more marked growth in



labor productivity and of the programs for modernization of production--will entail essential changes in the qualification of the workers and other working people in the sphere of material production as well as in the relationships among the various groups of professions, strengthening the tendency toward forming the worker with a broader range--toward multiqualification. The demand for workers in the modern enterprise is shifting more and more from the field of physical effort toward that of intellectual effort, of thought and creation. Under the influence of mechanization and automation, the criteria on the basis of which the level of qualification is set are becoming more complex and more exacting, since only thus is it possible to secure the rapid passage of the worker personnel from an outmoded technology to a modern one, with greater efficiency. More and more requirements are also being placed before the technical, engineering, and economic personnel and the managers of the production processes. The wide expansion that the scientific organization and management of production and labor are to acquire is decisively determined by the knowledge of these personnel.

In the current stage, the particular requirements regarding the training of worker personnel are due not only to the new production technology that they must use but also to the place that they each occupy in the management, planning, and execution of production. "If a sector or a member of a staff does not work as he should, he constitutes a weak link and undoubtedly affects the efficiency of the respective staff and body," Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stated in the session of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee on 30 January 1987. "Consequently, we must act with total determination to properly organize and operate the collective bodies, to discuss and adopt the best decisions, but also to strengthen the responsibility of each one in steadily fulfilling the duties that devolve upon him, the tasks that have been assigned to him."

In the view of the secretary general of the party, along with the training of skilled personnel it is also necessary to secure the education of them in the spirit of the responsibility that devolves upon them in the development of society. In the process of forming the personnel it is necessary to cultivate the revolutionary spirit, attachment to the homeland and society, discipline in work, and respect for socialist property. The attainment of these objectives requires the concentration of the efforts of the party, UTC [Union of Communist Youth], and trade-union bodies and organizations and the collective leadership bodies to fulfill the programs for training and improving the vocational training of the working people and, on this basis, carry out a new revolution in forming the personnel and specialists in all fields.

#### Education, Social Practice

Bucharest ERA SOCIALISTA in Romanian No 16, 30 Aug 87 pp 32-33

[Article by Prof Dr Cameluta Beldie: "The Modernization of Education on the Basis of Strengthening the Connection With Social Practice"]

[Text] The revolutionary idea regarding the organic integration of the school's activity with scientific research, production, and social practice is



indissolubly linked with the name of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, with the inestimable contribution of the secretary general of the party to the enrichment of the theory and practice of building the socialist society in our homeland. Back at the ninth congress, the improvement of education and scientific research was put among the main directions of the process of revolutionary transformation of the country. The correctness of this strategic orientation has been confirmed by Romania's entire evolution in the last 22 years.

Thanks to the party and state, we now possess modern education, with a strong material base, with well-trained teaching personnel, there being provided the conditions needed for forming the workers and specialists in all fields. Life has demonstrated the truth of the thesis referring to the integration of education with research and production. Its consistent application has caused education and scientific research to become, to a growing extent, major factors in economic and social development, in the implementation of the decisions of the 13th congress.

Consequently, integration is not an abstract imperative. The correlated effects of education and scientific research are manifesting their direct presence in the process of growth and modernization of the means of production, of advanced utilization of raw materials, and of creation of new materials, in the continual improvement of the organization and planning of the production processes, and in the optimization of them by harmoniously combining all the factors--technical and economic, political, and social and human--that provide for the performance of these processes. It has thus been demonstrated that the close blending of education with research and production represents not an act in itself, a circumstantial requirement, but a complex reality that involves, first of all, the structure and content of education and the securing of its agreement with the requirements for social development.

In the current stage, according to the overall objective of turning Romania into a socialist country with average development, the most important problem concerning integration is that of the qualitative level at which this is achieved, of its social efficiency. In this regard, in the speech given at the opening of the 1986-1987 school year, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed: "We must put all Romanian education on a higher base from a viewpoint of the level of training of all specialists, because, in the long run, only the level of training of the workers, peasants, and intellectuals, of our whole populace, will lead to the victory of the new scientific and technical revolution and the new agrarian revolution and ensure the fulfillment of the party's Program for Forging the Multilaterally Developed Socialist Society and Advancing Toward Communism."

The continual modernization of education on the basis of the newest gains in science and technology, of polytechnization, and of the close blending of it with production and research, training in a broad range and multiqualfication, and the providing of sound training in the basic sciences, regardless of specialty, constitute essential directions of the improvement in education in the current stage.

In recent years, many actions meant to lead to the modernization of education, of the entire activity of the teaching personnel and students, have been undertaken at the Polytechnic Institute in Iasi. Many of these actions have led to big qualitative changes in the work done and to modification of the views regarding the most suitable methods that must be used in the instructional and educational process. At the same time, it is clear that many of the aspects of the instructional and educational activity must be improved further, and in some directions, such as that of the introduction of computer technology into the entire educational process, it is necessary to undertake energetic actions for improvement.

The stage through which the national economy is now passing involves, more than ever, science and technology in all economic and social life. The 13th RCP Congress and the Congress of Science and Education adopted measures devoted to the intensification of scientific research and the implementation of its results in production, having as objectives—in this 5-year period—the improvement of the quality and the raising of the technical level of Romanian products to the levels of the world performances and beyond them, the doubling of labor productivity, the advanced utilization of resources of raw materials and energy and the raising of the degree of utilization of them by increasing the value obtained per unit of product, and the systematic growth of economic efficiency. With a view to performing these tasks, a vast action to modernize the entire production mechanism is in full swing, a process that requires the application of the newest gains in contemporary science and technology, effort, particularly on the scientific research front, more efficient cooperation with customers, and the shortening of the duration of the cycle of research and application in production.

The Polytechnic Institute in Iasi occupies an important place in the network of institutes of technical higher education in our country, through its potential and material base and through its ever more extensive involvement in the process of integration with research and production. The area of the collaboration includes customers throughout the country, and the research topics pursue, above all, the resolution of the complex problems posed by the modernization of economic and social activity. On a local level, the institute is directly involved in research programs for all of the big enterprises, aimed at solving the most acute problems raised by production, in stages, up to 1990.

Conforming to the requirements of the national economy, the research contracted by the Polytechnic Institute in Iasi includes topics connected with the optimization of construction elements and the industrialization of construction, the utilization of industrial waste in new construction materials, the development of modern irrigation techniques and technologies, and the rational use of land resources; complex automation and the devising of advanced measuring equipment and techniques controlled by microprocessors and the reduction of the energy consumption in networks and systems; diagnoses of the operating condition of machines; research in the field of bearings and gears under limit-operating conditions; the achievement of industrial robots, including those with elements of artificial intelligence; the development of technologies for obtaining pulp with unconventional methods and the utilization of waste from the pulp industry; research in the field of semipermeable membranes

and delayed-action medicines, semiconducting polymers, and polymer mechanochemistry; research in the field of textile finishing and skin dressing; and so on. As experience shows, the scientific research contract has become a superior method of integrating education with research and production, and its virtues favorably affect the entire process of multilateral formation of students. The concrete objectives of the research contract, especially those situated at the highest level of scientific research, systematically cultivate the interdisciplinary and forward-looking view, the spirit of synthesis, applied economic thought, and the aptitude for continual self-improvement. No contract of this kind really attains its purpose except insofar as its finalization helps, at the same time, to expand the horizon of knowledge, to enrich the means of investigation, the creative power of those who prepared it. Each research contract, optimally worked out, represents an additional argument for improving the system for training future specialists; the ingenious solutions given to the problems analyzed, the power to penetrate into the essence of the phenomena, and the transformation of the research results into applications with a greater degree of technical and economic efficiency must turn up in the courses, in the laboratory activity and the seminars, and in the programs for student practice, becoming a common possession of all education.

Student practical activities and scientific research occupy a special place in the integration process. These sorts of activities—which represent important factors for properly carrying out the instructional and educational process—have the mission of helping to form specialists with sound scientific, vocational training, capable of being integrated rapidly into the concerns of the economic units. Starting from these requirements, the student practice and scientific research are conceived as a unitary system of activities, correlated with the research plan of the colleges and with the requirements springing from the activity of integrating higher education with production. In 1986, 1,300 students were included in research contracts, with the value of these contracts exceeding 3.2 million lei. The modernization of the student research activity entails measures particularly of an organizational nature and for supplying the material base as well as methodological measures. In this last respect, at the Polytechnic Institute in Iasi, courses in creativity and inventing have been set up and handbooks have been published and are in the process of republication. At present, the institute files 140–160 patent applications per year, and the number of student inventors comes to 281.

Production activity represents another big objective of the concerns for modernization and thus for expansion of integration and for improvement of the instructional and educational process. In this regard, the plans of the colleges provide for the raising of the degree of renovation of their own production and the growth of its quality. The Department of Electrical Engineering, for example, achieves an entirely original output, renovated at a rate of 30 percent per year and periodically transferred to large-scale production.

The microproduction activity is interconditioned with the production practice of the students. Microproduction cannot be done without the contribution of the 4,400 students who annually perform production practice in the institute's units. In general, the manner of performing the production practice in the institute can be considered positive, particularly due to the existence of the



microproduction-research-design units, which offer a good material base, working conditions, and competent guidance. In contrast, the practice in the enterprises, especially the technological practice, must be improved greatly. The improvement in the practical activity of the students is called upon to give a higher purpose to their theoretical training and to cultivate their work habits. As Comrade Academician Dr Eng Elena Ceausescu stressed at the plenum of the National Council of Science and Education in October 1986, "in the process of training the pupils and students, further improvement of the practice in production must be secured, so that it provides for the formation of the skills needed for the exercising of the trades in the best way and for rapid integration, with good results, into production activity.

The teaching, scientific, and production activity performed at the Polytechnic Institute in Iasi, under the guidance of the party organization and with the active participation of the ASC [Central State Arbitration Office], is based on a broad conception of integration, also pursuing, besides the above-mentioned aspects, the integration of the studious youth into social and public practice. In this regard, the many and diverse forms of participation in the cultural activities in the clubs and hostels, in the local and national student artistic competitions, and in the political life of an organization are meant to contribute to the molding of the moral, civil, and political makeup of the studious youth and to their training for integration into productive work and into social life.

In this regard, the expansion of the integration of Iasi polytechnic education with research and production has a primarily formative purpose. In accordance with the instructions of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, we will have to utilize all the creative possibilities of integrated education, so that the new graduates may be capable of representing both the future work force and, to an equal degree, the bearers of the new communist production and social relations. We must act with perseverance, in a revolutionary spirit, to form the students as owners, producers, and beneficiaries of all national wealth, capable of utilizing the country's resources with maximum efficiency, of taking further the struggle for the triumph of the socialist civilization, for the complete victory of truth, good, and beauty.

#### Continual, Multilateral Training

Bucharest ERA SOCIALISTA in Romanian No 17, 20 Sep 87 pp 17-18

[Article by University Prof Dr Ioan Iovit Popescu: "Education and Continual, Multilateral Training of the Working People"; first two paragraphs are ERA SOCIALISTA introduction to Part II of the thematic grouping of articles]

[Text] In No 16, 1987, the journal ERA SOCIALISTA published the first part of the thematic grouping with the above title ["The Strategy for Economic and Social Development and the Training of the Work Force"]. The articles included in that part dealt with matters regarding the decisive significance of the scientific, vocational training of the working people, the directions of vocational improvement, the formation in a broad range and the multiquification of worker personnel, the role of the enterprises and industrial centrals in



training and improving the work force, and the modernization of education on the basis of strengthening its connection with social practice.

In this issue, we publish the second part of the grouping.

Education is invested by our society with one of the most important functions--the training and improvement of the work force in accordance with the greatest gains in contemporary science and technology. As the party's secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, stressed, "we must provide for the retraining and the continual raising of the degree of vocational and technical qualification of the working people. Let us act so that all young people may have multilateral training, may easily go from one activity to another, in relation to the requirements for economic and social development."

The performance of such tasks necessarily presupposes the providing of harmonious relationships among the progress of science, the development of education, the directions of social and economic construction, and the "job world." This is especially because the plans and programs adopted by the 13th party congress mark the transition to the intensive development of industry, of agriculture, of all sectors of activity, and the matter of following with total determination the path of carrying out the new scientific and technical revolution and the new agrarian revolution. The attainment of the objectives of intensive economic and social development presupposes a new quality of work and the full affirmation of a veritable revolutionary education--tasks stressed once again, with particular emphasis, in Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's speech at the Third Congress of Political Education and Socialist Culture.

The young people are, in particular, the bearers of the new values. Not only the achievements in the near future but also those in the more remote future depend on the way in which the young people are trained. And education, as a basic factor in economic, social, and cultural development, must provide that vocational training of the young people that anticipates the future of socialist construction. Therefore, it is necessary to reach as close a correspondence as possible between the planned directions of general development and the vocational qualifications conferred by education.

The period of the last 2 decades is also distinguished by remarkable progress in the development of education in our country. It is the period in which cognitive learning has been closely combined with production and research, which has offered multiple possibilities of assimilation of advanced knowledge but also of exploration of new universes and of effective application of scientific and technical knowledge. At the same time, it is the period characterized by a veritable "explosion" in the school population, due to the rise in the duration of mandatory schooling to 10 years and the increase in the number of young people who attended secondary school and higher education courses. A so-called revolution in hopes, concretized in higher and higher expectations and achievements in education, has also corresponded to the "explosion" in the school population. Indeed, the facts of life and social research show convincingly that the interest in education has experienced continual growth and that scholastic hopes are following an ever rising spiral directly relatable to the rates and directions of social development.

Naturally, such a situation is confirmed by an educational extension of a school and individual type, concretized more and more in the continuation of learning. One distinctive note of the young people of today—and not just the young people—lies in the firmer and firmer involvement in alternating cycles of work and learning or in the specific combination of production activity with school training through night or correspondence school. The tendency is typical of a society of learning and is encouraged and stimulated by our party and state. This tendency is on the rise, because it would be difficult to understand a current way of life that would avoid continual learning, in which "yesterday" is just as different from "today" as "tomorrow" will be from "the day after tomorrow" or in which the life of a person is much longer than the length of survival of the ideas or knowledge established.

In a life cycle, in fact, we come to live in several different worlds, because change has become perpetual. Instead of a linear plan of life (learning, work, leisure), the cyclic or integrated plan of life, based on the intermittent alternation or the simultaneous combination of learning, work, and leisure, is necessary. Recurrent learning, which is not just recuperatory but purely and simply involved in a periodic return to institutional education, is thus being expanded.

Under such conditions, both the vocational training and improvement of young people acquire new connotations. It would be hard—and, in fact, useless—to distinguish limit points or endpoints on a trajectory that is only one of unbroken continuity. Vocational integration into production work is only a process in which it is possible to distinguish clearly the start but by no means the upper limit. The risk of entering into operational routine would appear as soon as the parameters of a supposed vocational integration that would exclude continual seeking and improvement would arise.

Such a tendency satisfies, first of all, the social need and pressure for continuation of learning. But, under certain conditions, it can also lead to an excessive multiplication of individual demands "for diplomas," for the certification of the aspirations of holding positions in the system of the vocational division of labor. A phenomenon of "overschooling" may appear, especially under the conditions in which society does not even have enough possibilities of offering highly qualified vocational positions to all its members. In more and more countries, the planning of the school flows in close relation to the dynamics of the social and vocational division of labor thus represents a field of the priorities of research and organization of education.

Our country has gained extensive theoretical and practical experience in this regard. At the same time, in relation to the current requirements, formulated in the programmatic documents of the 13th party congress, when the problem of intensively reorganizing all sectors and firmly orienting the training of the work force toward achieving a new, higher quality is posed, the planning of education must itself be adapted and so arranged as to correspond as well as possible to the new requirements. Flexibility seems to become a more and more urgent requirement for any model of school planning, since only thus can the multitude of variables involved be properly controlled and guided, in accordance with the changes and rates of social development.

At the same time, it is necessary to maintain a suitable balance between quantity and quality, between the number of pupils or students assigned to various school channels and their vocational qualification. The planning of the school flows is necessarily complementary to the planning of the content and activities of teaching and learning. Any tendency to relate the former only to the macrosocial requirements external to education and to confine the latter to the exclusively scholastic field, avoiding their necessary harmonization, runs the risk of leading to impairments or dysfunctionalities from which it is hard to recover. In the view of our party and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the planning of education is a unitary process--economic, demographic, social, and pedagogic--an integral part of the sole national plan for economic and social development of the country.

The thorough examination of the relationships between education and professionalization of the work force is closely connected with noting the tendency of horizontal and vertical differentiation of the positions in the social division of labor. New openings are always appearing in the structure of professions, either through the diversification of already existing ones, more and more comprehensive, or through the affirmation of completely new ones, existing previously [as published]. Let us mention only the consequences, more and more important, of applying the new technologies, based on microelectronics, in the organization of labor and the management of the enterprises, in the structure of professions, or in research. The rate of disappearance of old professions and of appearance of new ones is getting faster and faster. More and more researchers estimate that, in an interval of about 15 years, nearly 50 percent of the traditional professions disappear, with other, completely new ones appearing. On the other hand, the professions that have not disappeared without a trace have changed their content so that they are nearly unrecognizable. Under such conditions, the rate of intragenerational vocational mobility rises; in other words, in the course of life we come to have professions different from those at the start of the first vocational employment. Consequently, it is more and more necessary to periodically go through cycles of not only improvement but also retraining, regardless of the level of initial school instruction.

A division of school specialties of the "one by one" type cannot correspond to a growing vocational division and continually rising vocational mobility. For the most part, there is and must be a gap between the school division and the social division of vocational positions. An educational system that, in the future, would tend to be so organized structurally as to achieve a school division synchronous with the social division of professions would arrive at extreme diversification and would always be, in the short or long term, unadapted to vocational mobility as well as to the later changes in culture, science, technology, and production. The tendency specific to the present and, all the more, to the future is beginning to appear. The best or most suitable way of vocational specialization seems to be based on expansion of the base of general knowledge, that is, on those elements, pieces of information, items of knowledge, or skills which anticipate the development of science and technology, of culture and social life, and which are included in their paradigmatic and creative structure.



To enunciate such a choice is not intended to mean in any way the introduction of a new dichotomy or a new distinction between the human sciences and the exact or technological sciences. After all, general culture is a product and an institution of the current era, oriented toward the future of development. Its balance is a principle of legitimation, and multilaterality is a form of establishment and achievement. This presupposes the restoration of the balance of science and technology in their harmony with what humanistic culture represents, so that, on this basis, it is possible to anticipate the personal identification with a position in the world of vocational qualifications.

For precisely this reason, the structures or channels of school instruction train the work force not in the strict directions of the specializations existing in the current vocational division of labor but in broad profiles, which permit their later adaptation to the changes in the mode of production or of knowledge. Deeper specialization is postponed more and more during school, without it coming to be specifically identified by the school with a strictly delimited position in the division of labor.

The decisions in education have, so to speak, multiple criteria. They can be based only on information that concerns the development of all or nearly all of the other social sectors. At the same time, the requirements derived from the fields that are external to it are then to be expressed in the specific terms of education. In this field it is necessary to distinguish trajectories or projections that always face the future. A decision made today in education shows its consequences only after 10 years or even later, when the realities are quite different. Since education has become the main system of qualification in modern societies, it is then natural for constant, special attention to be devoted to the dynamics of the professions generated by the division of labor, to the development of knowledge, technologies, and production, to the objectives of the future social evolution. In fact, this is the basic choice of our party's policy in the field of education and it is masterfully formulated in the outlook of the party's secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, who stresses that "the specialist must be a good authority on everything that is new in his field, but, at the same time, must have a general level of education, of knowledge, must understand the meaning of the development of the world, of society. In order to be a revolutionary, you must indeed master multilaterally everything that is new in all fields--and we have need of an engineer, of a chemist, of an agronomist, of a physician with high technical but also political, cultural, and ideological knowledge, of a revolutionary in the true sense of the word."

#### Economics, Finances, Organization

Bucharest ERA SOCIALISTA in Romanian No 17, 20 Sep 87 pp 18-19

[Article by University Prof Dr Petre Burloiu: "Sound Knowledge in the Economic and Financial Field and the Field of Efficient Organization of Labor"]

[Text] Our party and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, constantly stress the need for each working person to continually raise his level of vocational training and to devote special attention to the economic aspects



in order to attain as high efficiency as possible in his activity. There stand out, in particular, the imperative of reducing the consumption of supplies and energy and the requirement of growth in labor productivity, of application of new working methods and technologies, etc., with a view to increasing the contribution of all members of our society to the growth of national product and national income, a decisive condition for economic and social development.

In a short historical time, Romania has been turned into a strong industrial-agrarian country at the height of progress. The objectives of the 1986-1990 5-year period seek to provide the conditions for moving Romania to a new stage, that of a socialist country with average development, by intensively increasing the production forces in all sectors and by generally raising the degree of civilization of the homeland.

The unitary and planned development of education of all grades is making a big contribution to attaining these inspiring objectives. From the outset, the construction of socialism required the urgent elimination of illiteracy, the generalization of 4-year primary education, and the successive transition to the extension of mandatory education of 7, 8, and 10 years. The generalization of 12-year education is now in progress. In this framework, it is necessary to mention the measure, established by the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee in its session of 22 May 1987, that the graduates of 10-year mandatory education are all to be included in an organized form of training in secondary and vocational education. To the same end of raising the level of instruction of adult working people who have not finished gymnasial education, it was decided that all worker personnel up to 40 years old who are in this situation are to begin, at intervals, in the next 3 years, to complete their training through night and correspondence school. The guidance of 92 percent of the young people to specialized secondary schools and vocational schools is providing the conditions needed for professionalization or preprofessionalization strictly necessary for the great majority of the graduates of 12-year mandatory education, who will be directed toward trades and professions practiced in various branches of the national economy. At the same time, a large number of specialists needed in all branches of material production and social and cultural activities are being provided through the development of higher education.

Training in the enterprises, through various forms of courses or instruction on the job, constitutes the second big component of the general system for formation of personnel. It can be stated that each enterprise is also, at the same time, a school.

The task of providing the necessary volume of theoretical and practical knowledge for properly exercising the various professions goes to the entire system for training of worker personnel that operates in the educational institutions as well as in the enterprises. This presupposes, first of all, a continual correlation of the scientific level and content of each trade and specialty with everything new that appears in science and technology. This correlation is provided, during schooling, in the educational institutions and, during vocational activity, through various forms of improvement set up in the

enterprises or at various institutions of secondary or higher education (post-secondary or postuniversity education for improvement).

It goes without saying that the level of the training of each working person determines to a great extent the level of the quality of the products made by him. But vocational training is not the only decisive factor in quality. The mentality of each working person, his responsible attitude toward work, and his consciousness have a very important role in this regard. Essentially, they depend on the socialist education of the young people, of all worker personnel, in a revolutionary spirit. "To speak of a high cultural level," Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out in the speech at the Third Congress of Political Education and Socialist Culture, "means to speak of people with sound vocational and technical training and high general knowledge who do not allow products of poor quality and with defects to leave their hands, people who provide a high technical and qualitative level to the products, which constitute a source of pride for the whole staff."

In their capacity of owners, producers, and beneficiaries, the working people in the enterprises are directly interested in knowing the basic concepts referring to the organization and management of the enterprise. Such concepts are familiar to the economists in the enterprises, by the very nature of their training, received in the secondary schools or the colleges for economic studies. In contrast, the other personnel have too general or downright insufficient economic knowledge. However, economic knowledge is absolutely necessary to all working people in the enterprises, especially those who are members of the working people's councils or belong to the management of functional departments within which problems at the level of the enterprise are discussed and they have the right to participate in the decisionmaking. For precisely this reason, we feel that it would be necessary to set up for such personnel courses for economic knowledge that would eventually conclude with a colloquium, it being established from the outset that promotion to a management position or to a collective leadership body is conditioned by the suitable assimilation of economic knowledge. "We need good specialists with high technical, vocational knowledge in the managements of the centrals, enterprises, and ministries," Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the secretary general of the party, says. "At the same time, however, there is a need for people with high knowledge in the economic and financial field, in the field of management and organization of labor, because without these three requirements no one can be a good manager in one sector or another."

The organization of courses for acquiring economic knowledge also for the workers is of great importance, they having to be based particularly on the problems with which the workers more often come in contact. At the same time, in order to be more understandable, the explanation of the theoretical concepts could be accompanied by practical examples, and the management of the respective unit should follow the way in which the workers take into account in exercising the trade the economic knowledge acquired. Because, in fact, the courses for qualification, for retraining, and for vocational improvement, like the courses for acquiring economic knowledge, must have as a consequence the growth of the results obtained in production from a quantitative and qualitative viewpoint.

Given the utility of economic knowledge as well as the requirement of mastering it under all circumstances, not only in the job but also in life outside the enterprises, in the family, in society, we feel that it would be useful to also examine the possibility of supplementing the instruction that is done in school, beginning with the low grades, up to the end of mandatory schooling, with the assimilation of economic knowledge and economic skills in doses suited to age. In this regard, along with the various educational actions performed by the school, in close collaboration with the family, the formation of the economic thinking of pupils can be provided by various disciplines: for example, in mathematics, through the formulation of problems; in geography and history, through the presentation of the homeland's riches, with an accent being put on the limited character of some of them and the necessity of rationally utilizing them; in the social sciences, through various topics regarding economic development; etc. In the higher grades and, of course, in the college years, for the economic education of young people, the production-practice activity done by them in the enterprises is very useful, it constituting a good occasion to make direct contact with production work and to know and appreciate the efforts made by the working people to create material assets.

The acquisition of sound knowledge in the field of improving the organization of labor, in order to raise its productivity, is closely connected with the formation and development of rational, efficient economic thinking. Ergonomics, a science that deals, in essence, with the energy economy of human effort, can have an important role in this regard. Indeed, the effort made by a worker cannot be considered an end in itself. And the work must be judged not only according to the effort made but also, above all, according to the results obtained. Research in ergonomics helps to obtain better results in work, with a smaller and smaller effort, that is, with higher efficiency. To this end, however, it is important to know the principles of motion economy, the mode of ergonomic organization of labor, etc.

At the request of the Cabinet for Economic and Social Organization in Piatra Neamt, we initiated, in collaboration with the management of this cabinet, 11 study circles regarding the ergonomic organization of labor in various enterprises in the municipality of Piatra Neamt and the county of Neamt. The initiative was well received by the staffs in the enterprises, with concrete studies being undertaken, and in October 1986, there was a report session, during which the results, the studies made, were presented, the session being followed by a visit to the workplaces where the measures devised were applied. This way of working has proved particularly efficient, with the action also being extended to other enterprises. The Cabinet for Economic and Social Organization in Piatra Neamt has set up the ergonomic training of the foremen in the big enterprises in Neamt County, with them training later the workers whom they guide in production. We feel that the experience accumulated in Neamt County should also be known and utilized in the other counties of the country. This experience demonstrates the excellent results that can be obtained in more and more efficiently organizing the production effort under the conditions of the application, by the working people, of the solutions offered by ergonomic research.



The providing of a suitable level of knowledge in the economic and financial field and the field of the management and organization of labor and the vocational improvement of all worker personnel in this regard go, with a major role, among the measures established by the leadership of our party and state with a view to raising the efficiency of the entire activity of execution and management in all sectors.

#### Modernization, Level of Training

Bucharest ERA SOCIALISTA in Romanian No 17, 20 Sep 87 pp 19-20

[Article by Doina Atanasie: "The Modernization of Production and the Raising of the Level of Training of the Working People"]

[Text] The rapid development of the machine-building industry in our country, especially in the last 2 decades, has dictated the continual improvement of the system for training the work force, in accordance with the immediate as well as future needs of this branch. The creation of a large number of new workplaces, the growth of the complexity of production and of its competitiveness on the foreign market, and, in this framework, the requirements regarding the growth of labor productivity, the reduction of the consumption of raw materials, supplies, and energy, and the reduction of production expenses are putting a specific imprint on the entire activity done to supply the worker personnel needed in the machine-building industry.

As regards the supplying of skilled workers, a better and better correlation has been achieved among the need for personnel, the sources for meeting it, the vocational guidance of young people at the optimum age, and the supplying of the material base needed for the educational process. For example, 20 years ago, the percentage of school graduates in meeting the annual need for skilled workers was about 30 percent; the rest of them were qualified directly at the workplace, through short courses or only through practice. In 1987, 21,000 school graduates and only 800 graduates of qualification courses are to be employed in the enterprises of the Ministry of the Machine Building Industry. The rise in the percentage of school graduates to 96 percent at present is eloquent proof of the development of the school network and the educational capacity as a result of the special attention given by the leadership of our party and state to the sound and multilateral training of all young people as well as to the providing of the corresponding workplaces. In the last 20 years, the ministry's school network has grown from 14 school units to 68, and the schooling capacities have grown 7-fold, mainly through new construction and equipment. This has permitted the growth of the number of pupils from about 7,500 to over 103,000. The enterprises have thus developed capacities of their own for training the work force—that is, secondary schools and vocational schools—in accordance with the immediate and future needs.

Special attention is devoted to determining as exactly as possible the need for skilled workers in close correlation with the evolution of labor resources, with the losses through fluctuation or the natural losses, etc. The first stage of secondary school has been developed strongly, it representing, in fact, the main source of applicants for vocational school as well as for



the second stage of secondary school. For example, in the school network of the Ministry of the Machine Building Industry, in 1986, about 20,000 young people graduated from the 10th grade, with over 10,800 of them entering vocational schools and about 9,000 entering the second stage of secondary school. At the same time, the first stage of secondary school also constitutes an additional source for meeting the need for skilled workers in the simpler trades, in which those who do not continue their studies are put.

Along with the vocational schools and industrial secondary schools, the foremen's school has also been developed. Thus, in the last 2 decades, the number of foremen's schools has risen more than 8-fold, now reaching 34, which provide about 1,300 graduates per year to production. Since those who apply for admission to the foremen's school are highly qualified personnel and thus hard to replace in production, foremen's education is organized only with night courses. The vocational schools, the foremen's schools, and the industrial secondary schools operate together as educational units, with a view to better use of the material base and of the teaching personnel with suitable training.

The network of specialized colleges has undergone development according to industrial zones, it being correlated with the need for engineers, economists, and other personnel with higher education, in accordance with the requirements of the enterprises. Each year, the draft of the schooling plan for higher education, according to specializations--depending on the need for personnel with higher education--is established in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and Instruction. It has thus been possible to meet the need for engineers in the ministry as a whole, with the enterprises in the small cities, in particular, receiving a large number of graduates.

With the school becoming practically the sole source for supplying the work force, it draws the attention of all the educational factors, including those in the Ministry of the Machine Building Industry, the aim being, in particular, to socioprofessionally integrate the graduates as rapidly as possible and to continually improve them vocationally, in accordance with the requirements of the process of modernizing production at a rapid rate. Among the many measures established along this line at the level of the ministry, in collaboration with other factors, it is possible to mention: the vocational guidance of the pupils from the first stage of secondary school in sufficient numbers toward certain trades in the line of the enterprises, in accordance with the need for manpower, and the training of them, in the same line, through vocational school (65 percent of them) and through secondary school (30 percent), thus providing continuity in vocational formation and, at the same time, better stability in a trade; the growth of the percentage of subjects of basic scientific training in secondary school (mathematics, physics, chemistry) and the providing of the conditions for the continuation of studies in night secondary school after graduation from vocational school; the complex integration of specialized education with production, through the generalization of the system of school production, the providing of the teaching of the technical and technological disciplines and of the practical instruction by the specialists of the enterprise, the utilization of a suitable material base for instruction in a specialty; the systematic improvement of the school programs and textbooks, in close correlation with the new scientific and technical

gains and with the targets for the growth of labor productivity, the improvement of product quality, the reduction of the consumption of supplies, raw materials, and energy, the reduction of the cost price, the complete use of the production capacities, etc.; the teaching-methodical and technical improvement of the teaching personnel, engineers, and foremen-instructors and the modernization of the teaching-material base, in accordance with the requirements of as efficient an educational process as possible; the growth of the exactingness as regards the quality of the training of the pupils, the development of correct skills in young people, and the training of them for work and life.

Beginning with the next school year, new educational plans and programs that provide a richer content of knowledge in a trade, through the elimination of useless or outmoded knowledge, are to be tried in two-three vocational schools. Also beginning with the next school year, new elements, corresponding to the future tasks regarding the modernization of the production processes, will be introduced into the school programs at the industrial secondary schools. In addition, for the better training of foremen, a period of practice in other trades in the field of the specialization as a foreman as well as the practice in the offices of technical design, of organization and norm setting in labor and production, etc. have been introduced.

As regards the more thorough training of the students in the specialized colleges, on the basis of the steps taken jointly with the Ministry of Education and Instruction, conditions have been created so that the studious youth may be able to do production practice in the enterprises and work on the annual and graduation projects throughout the years of study; at the same time, methods of attracting the students to the activity of scientific and technical research and creation as well as to other actions for more efficient integration of education with research and production have been established.

The development of the machine-building industry at a higher and higher rate, in accordance with the requirements of the new scientific and technical revolution, and the growth of the complexity of the production processes have dictated and will dictate further the raising of the level of vocational training of the workers, foremen, engineers, management personnel, and other specialists. In accordance with the targets for modernization of production, a vocational improvement program that provides for the retraining of all personnel at least twice in the 1987-1990 period has been prepared.

Courses through which various goals are pursued have been set up for workers: adaptation to the changes caused by the introduction of technical progress; multiqualfication with a view to utilizing the work force as completely as possible; vocational integration of young graduates recently employed in production; vocational retraining with a view to growth in labor productivity; and so on. A separate system of vocational improvement has been created for management personnel, with the ministry establishing the improvement programs for the management personnel in the centrals and with the centrals establishing them for the management personnel in the enterprises; courses for foremen, including shop foremen, are set up in the enterprises.

Some industrial centrals, such as, for example, that for shipbuilding or that for automobiles, have set up vocational improvement centers of their own both for management personnel and for engineers and technicians engaged in implementing the new technologies and in other actions. In 1987, such vocational improvement centers are also to be set up in other industrial centers. For the prompt and efficient generalization of new technologies and of scientific, technical, and technological innovations, the Central Institute for Machine Building received the task of organizing actions for specializing the engineers and technicians who work in this field. As a result, the institute has set up a small center for vocational specialization of engineers and technicians that will undergo continual development.

Night vocational, secondary, foremen's, and higher education, in which about 25,000 young people from the ministry's enterprises are included, is making a big contribution to vocational improvement. In addition, retraining through postuniversity education is done for the personnel with higher education.

It can thus be asserted that the Ministry of the Machine Building Industry has a suitable system for vocational training and improvement of the work force, a system well integrated into the national system and corresponding to the tasks outlined in this field by our party for the current 5-year period and later and to the instructions given by the party's secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, with regard to increasing the quality of the human factor, its sound, multilateral training, this having a decisive role for the modernization of all production, for the entire economic and social development of our socialist homeland.

#### Growth of Vocational Competence

Bucharest ERA SOCIALISTA in Romanian No 17, 20 Sep 87 pp 20-22

[Article by Eng Panaite Dragus: "The Growth of the Vocational Competence of Worker Personnel"]

[Text] A basic component of the strategy of our party's policy of moving Romania to a new stage of development, the concern devoted to continually raising the level of training of the personnel in relation to the current requirements of the scientific and technical revolution and the agrarian revolution and for social progress has a particular significance in the current stage. In the scientific, innovative view of the party's secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the implementation of the decisions of the 13th RCP Congress and of the inspiring goals contained in the party's program is organically connected with the existence of as large a number of competent personnel as possible, deeply devoted to the cause of the party and the people, capable of managing social, political, and economic activities, of mastering the ever better means of production, and of efficiently administering national wealth. Stressing the essential role of personnel in the revolutionary transformation of society, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stated that "our successes are directly connected with the work of thousands of personnel who steadily implement the policy of the party, creditably perform their assigned tasks, and exhibit high



responsibility to the party, to the interests of the working people, to the cause of socialism."

The requirements for intensive economic development on the basis of the biggest gains in science and technology, the complexity of the problems with which society is confronted, the consistent application of the principles of worker self-management, self-administration, and self-financing, the organic integration of the party into economic and social life—all these things dictate the raising of the activity of the personnel to a higher level as well as the necessity of devoting more and more attention to selecting, training, and promoting them. For precisely this reason, in the view of our party and its secretary general, vocational training is conceived as a continual process, systematically connected to the requirements of production and meant to eliminate any tendency of the vocational aptitudes of the working people to lag behind the continually rising level of technical equipping of the national economy. This process, carried out consistently, permits the training of the working people to get ahead of the progress of the means of labor, providing, at the same time, a reserve of suitable knowledge and suitable vocational mobility at the level of each staff.

The profound transformations occurring in industrial activity and in science and technology in recent decades have led to reconsideration of the view referring to the human factor's involvement in the production process, to its vocational qualification and competence, in the context of the introduction of mechanization, automation, and robotization on a wider and wider scale. The gradual shift of the content of labor from man's predominately physical activity to the deeper and deeper involvement of his intellectual processes and vocational competence has affected the structure of vocational training and the improvement of qualification, generating essential changes. Practice has demonstrated abundantly that the growth of labor productivity, the obtaining of products with competitive technical and qualitative performances on a world level, and, implicitly, the obtaining of high economic efficiency are provided not only by the degree of technical equipping of the workplaces but also, above all, by the competence and diligence with which modern technology is utilized. This proves that man remains the decisive factor in the production process—which dictates, strikingly, the need for his instruction and education in direct relation to contemporary scientific and technical progress.

The training of competent personnel, capable of constructively and efficiently helping to perform and manage economic and social activities, entails two major objectives: the one, regarding vocational qualification and improvement proper; the other, referring to general formation and instruction. These two objectives have a decisive role in the particularly complex process of forming the new man, in his triple capacity of owner of the means of production and of producer and beneficiary of the material assets. Along with vocational competence in the chosen trade, the working person in our socialist society must also be an active militant for social progress, must perform his activity in a revolutionary spirit, with high responsibility, must possess a dialectical materialistic view of the world and life, so that he can understand and interpret scientifically the social and natural phenomena with which he is faced.



The rapid rate of development of technology and the changes occurring in the sphere of the various professions require of contemporary man multilateral training and continual updating, combined with the evolution of his own field of activity. Continual vocational improvement and multiquaification are actions that permit true individual and social fulfillment, constituting, at the same time, sources of growth in efficiency in any field--whereupon they are institutionalized throughout the country. The organization of the vocational training of worker personnel has become a major problem of each economic, industrial, or research and design unit.

In this context, it should be mentioned that at the "Electroaparataj" Enterprise in Bucharest, a top unit in our electrical engineering industry, the concerns connected with training and improving the working people have been concretized in the formation of the organizational framework needed for carrying out the various forms of instruction and qualification. In recent years, the great majority of the working people in the enterprise have participated in at least one of the forms of training--courses for qualification, retraining, multiquaification, improvement, specialization, self-instruction, etc. The number of working people contained in these forms of improvement in the current year comes to 3,176, that is, approximately 45 percent of the total personnel of the enterprise. In general, the aim is to systematically update the knowledge not only of the specialized and management personnel but also of all the working people. This is absolutely necessary for mastering the technical and economic phenomena on all levels and, in particular, as close as possible to the place where production is carried out.

The raising of vocational competence represents the main objective of the system for improvement and instruction of worker personnel and for promotion to higher positions and categories, instituted at the "Electroaparataj" Enterprise--a system whose regulations stipulate the obligation of those in question to work on a practical project, along with the usual theoretical examination. The project's content must refer to the resolution of a problem specific to the student's workplace, on the basis of the theoretical knowledge acquired by him in the improvement courses. The practical project has to end in the obtaining of savings of material or manual labor whose value exceeds a preestablished level, depending on the form of improvement taken by the category or position involved. The system, introduced back in 1981, has led to the proposal and application of a large number of measures that have helped greatly to fulfill the annual target for raising labor productivity and cutting material expenditures, by more deeply involving in this way the working people in solving the problems with which the enterprise is faced. In the 1984-1986 period, for example, the foremen-improvement courses ended in the application of technical and organizational measures on the basis of which the consumption of manual labor was cut by 162,760 hours per year and the material expenditures by over 2,678,600 lei per year.

Courses for improvement in the utilization of methods of value analysis and of growth in technical creativity, modern methods whose application permits the obtaining of highly efficient solutions in product design and redesign, are set up for the personnel who work in research and design. These courses, conducted by specialists at the Center for Improving the Workers in the Machine

Building Industry, also end in projects that pursue the obtaining of savings of manual labor, energy, materials, etc.

We feel that it would be particularly useful to set up courses for improving the training of the technical and engineering personnel, in collaboration with the institutes of higher education. In these courses, the lecturers, experts in various fields, could teach new theoretical knowledge, using for examples elements specific to the enterprise. The theoretical expositions, presented in this way, will provide for the more thorough and more rapid assimilation of the knowledge taught, permitting, at the same time, its prompt utilization in the practical projects or papers done.

The development of computing and cybernation and the penetration of their applications into all fields of the economy have led to the appearance of new, advanced fields and, consequently, to the formation of new professions. This also entails the supplying of competent personnel who can solve the multitude of problems that are constantly posed in connection with the utilization of computers and of computer technology in general. In accord with this explosive development of computing and its applications, at the "Electroaparataj" Enterprise, a computer office of its own has been created, an office equipped with a Felix C 256 computer, a Felix C 512 computer, five minicomputers of various types, display terminals, etc. and run by suitable personnel. Initially, the utilization of computer technology was limited just to the financial and accounting field. Later, technical and organizational or even purely technical problems having a higher and higher complexity also began to be tackled (computer-aided design of subassemblies specific to low-voltage electrical apparatus; electromagnets and drive coils, bimetallic strips, arc chutes, etc.; computer-aided cutting of belts and sheets, with a view to raising the level of utilization of materials; the introduction of automatic time-keeping on terminals and the automatic recording of computer inputs and outputs; etc.).

In order to further extend the application of computer technology in the product-design field, it would be necessary for a larger number of engineering personnel in the enterprise to take the specialization courses in the computer-programming field, set up by the Institute for Management and Computing. In addition, we feel that it should be stipulated that those who benefited earlier from participation in certain vocational improvement courses are obligated to continue in various ways to raise their qualification through self-instruction, concerning themselves more deeply in resolving aspects that involve steady growth in labor productivity.

Indeed, the continual change in the requirements of the customers at shorter and shorter intervals of time, as a result of rapid progress in science and technology, dictates the rapid adaptation of the production units to the changes occurring--this becoming possible through the implementation of dynamic structures, easily adaptable to the new requirements. At the same time, the introduction of automation, robotization, and flexible manufacturing systems, putting the imprint of the new scientific and technical revolution on current industry, constitutes a method of conceiving and organizing production in favor of the faster introduction of the new elements in the areas of

computing, numerical control, measuring techniques, and robotics. The spread of the utilization of industrial robots and flexible manufacturing systems has big advantages regarding the improvement of working conditions, the marked growth of labor productivity, the facilitation of the participation of the workers in the activity of conception, etc. The trend of replacing man's physical labor with that of industrial robots supervised by operators, a trend that will inevitably manifest itself more and more in the future, will have as a consequence the gradual replacement of some trades of a traditional type. Consequently, part of the workers and adjusters of today will have to be trained to deal with the new requirements imposed by the trade of operator. They will need solid knowledge in the fields of electronics, computing, programming, and troubleshooting on computer facilities and industrial robots.

The wide-scale introduction of flexible manufacturing systems and of robots will not only affect the level of qualification of the operational personnel in the production shops but also have repercussions on the training of the middle-level and management personnel; they will be faced with new responsibilities, it thus being necessary to accumulate the required knowledge in advance. One department no less affected will be that of design, whose activity will have to be reoriented and reconsidered in the spirit of the introduction of modularization and typification, of automation and robotization, of electronicization of products, etc.

The advanced view of our party, according to which the qualification of the work force must precede the startup of the new facilities and get ahead of the modernization of the branches and sectors of the national economy, lies at the basis of the improvement in the existing educational system, in the sense of going beyond a certain state of inertia that can be found in some educational units, especially of a technical nature, in relation to the need to rapidly assimilate the new scientific and technical achievements and introduce them into industry, into all sectors of the economy. We feel that it would be useful for the specialists in the economy to prepare as detailed forecasting studies as possible that permit suitable knowledge of the problems that are to be tackled in various sectors and of the need for specialized technical personnel, so that education can be adapted in due time in order to respond to the requirements.

Of course, the improvement of vocational training and the formation and promotion of personnel capable of managing economic and social activities have in view not only the criterion of vocational competence but also the moral and political qualities and traits that management personnel and, in general, all working people must possess. These traits form an indissoluble unity with vocational, scientific, and technical knowledge--a unity that constitutes an essential premise for performing the tasks set by the 13th RCP Congress for the current 5-year period and later, up to the end of the century.

As Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said, "the raising of the level of vocational and technical training on the basis of the biggest gains in science constitutes the decisive factor in economic and social development, in successfully forging the multilaterally developed socialist society and proceeding to build communism in Romania." In the spirit of these requirements, the party



organization and the management of the "Electroaparataj" Enterprise will further guide and support the action of forming competent personnel from a vocational and political viewpoint, strongly involved in the vast activity of raising our society to a higher and higher level of progress and civilization.

### Better Training, Better Production

Bucharest ERA SOCIALISTA in Romanian No 17, 20 Sep 87 pp 22-23

[Article by Enache Drog and Constantin Badila: "The Improvement of Vocational Training—a Decisive Condition for Raising the Technical and Qualitative Level of Production"]

[Text] Man—a conscious and active factor in production that, through the means of labor, acts to transform the object of labor with a view to obtaining as high values as possible—constitutes the main element in the production process. Regardless of the production that it achieves, any enterprise must be, by the very mission for its existence, competitive—that is, must produce under efficient technical and economic conditions. And the enterprise's efficiency depends directly on the degree of technical-material equipping as well as the technical and economic capacity and experience of the worker personnel, that is, on the level of training of the work force. However, various studies in this field that try to rank the importance of the above-mentioned factors come to the conclusion that the best equipped enterprises from the viewpoint of the technical-material base do not always obtain the best results too. Some new enterprises, with modern equipment, attain the projected parameters with difficulty, due precisely to the lack of experience of those who are supposed to use the new technology. It hence follows that technical equipping is a necessary condition but not also a sufficient one for obtaining superior economic effects and that, in fact, the work force has the decisive role.

As a result of the rapid rate of development of science and technology, basic changes with a profound influence on the content of labor have occurred in the field of technologies. The heavy labor in the industry of past decades, which required physical effort for maneuvering the means of production, is gradually being replaced with the effort of supervising, of understanding and diagnosing the operating conditions of a machine set. On a machine for processing by cutting with numerical control, the task of the traditional lathe operator has been taken over by automation systems with electric and hydropneumatic drives. As a result of these changes, the basic requirements of vocational training are shifting from the field of forming the motor skills of the lathe operator to that of forming his intellectual capacities for programming, maintaining, and operating the complex machine or piece of equipment.

These changes and new trends in the sphere of labor and professions accentuate even more the role of the entire formative and educational system in the suitable training and continual improvement of the qualification of the work force in all fields of activity. "One of the very important problems to which we must devote the necessary attention," Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu says in this regard, "is that of raising the level of qualification of the personnel in all sectors of activity, both with regard to specialized technical training and



with regard to training in economic matters, matters of economic management, and matters of general management."

Growth in the quality of work, as a generic term for efficient activity, is conditioned by the continual adaptation of the activity in the field of training for work and of education in general to the new conditions. This truth stands out, in particular, in connection with the targets set by the party leadership regarding growth in labor productivity, which has a basic role in intensive economic development, it constituting the qualitative synthetic indicator whose evolution influences, to the highest degree, the growth of income, of profits, and of general well-being. Of course, the improvement of the quality and the raising of the technical level of the entire activity and the fulfillment of the program for growth in labor productivity presuppose the steady promotion of the scientific and technical revolution and the expansion of mechanization, automation, robotization, and cybernation, along with the improvement of the existing technologies. And all these things require better and better trained personnel, without which progress is not conceivable.

Strongly mobilized by the program established by the party leadership regarding growth in labor productivity up to 1990, the staff of the Bucharest Electric Machine Enterprise exhibits constant concern for the improvement of organization and the modernization of production, for the raising of its technical and qualitative level. In this regard, action is being taken in two ways: The first involves the reorganization of manufacturing flows and processes, of intraplant transportation, and of storage; the second way is that of retooling the production sections with modern, highly productive equipment as well as with flexible processing cells capable of easily taking over the variety of components that go into the nearly 800 prototype dimensions of electric machines made in our enterprise. This new stage of development is the object of the program for modernizing the organization of the production processes, which will provide for the growth of labor productivity by 112 percent from 1985 to 1990.

Of course, all these things will be able to be achieved only with action being taken, at the same time, to improve the training of the personnel. It can be asserted that we possess a good base for this, in the sense that part of the management personnel of the enterprise and of the main sectors of activity have graduated from various vocational improvement programs (management and organization of production and labor, new working techniques and technologies, machines with numerical control, and flexible manufacturing cells). A staff of engineers trained in the fields of product quality and reliability has been formed into a so-called reliability group, which, although new, has already begun to assert itself in the promotion of studies and activities meant to ensure the elimination of the "weak points" of the products. In addition, about 12-15 specialists from the production and design sectors are included annually in computing programs, for the purpose of assimilating the theoretical knowledge needed for performing with the computer's help operations of recordkeeping, of optimization of production processes, etc. A vocational improvement course organized in seven modules, which cover the whole area of problems that enter into the sphere of activity of foremen, has been set up for this category of worker personnel.

At the same time, great attention is devoted to increasing the capacity of the workers to cope with the new requirements of production, this being done in two ways. First, the matter of training the workers as well as possible in the phase of initial formation—in school—concerns us. To this end, consistent action has been taken to provide the material base for the practical instruction of the pupils at Industrial Secondary School Number Two, a secondary school sponsored by the Bucharest Electric Machine Enterprise, which trains most of the work force meant for this enterprise. The activity of practical instruction is based on a variety of components in the production plan of the enterprise, which gives to the pupils the possibility of being familiar with the concrete activity that they will perform after graduation. To the same end, it has been arranged that the pupils in the final years (10th and 12th grades) have practice in the enterprise, under the guidance of the highly qualified workers, in order to consolidate their practical knowledge and skills. Annually, the enterprise recruits about 150 workers from the ranks of the graduates of secondary school and vocational school, who, due to the level and quality of their training, manage to adapt relatively easily to the working conditions in the enterprise.

Second, we are acting to continually raise the level of qualification of the workers, through the system for improvement in vocational training, a system in which all working people in the enterprise are periodically included. The topics of the improvement programs are constantly improved, so as to correspond as well as possible to the requirement of knowing and mastering the theoretical and practical problems that face the worker personnel.

In accordance with the plan for modernization of production, a program for improvement and specialization of the personnel has been prepared, a program correlated with the acquisition, installation, and startup of the various new installations and sets. In particular, the new employees from the ranks of the graduates of secondary school are included each year in a socioprofessional integration program. The objectives of this program involve the facilitation of the adaptation of the young employees to the living and working conditions in the enterprise; the cultivation of the feeling of confidence in the possibilities of vocational and social fulfillment that the enterprise offers them; the adaptation of specialized knowledge to the technological requirements and the formation of vocational skills at the level of the third category. The program is organized in four modules, within which the enterprise, with its main characteristics (organization, management, degree of technicality, personnel structure, and so on), matters of professional ethics and of labor hygiene, the rights and duties of the workers, and matters of technical education and practical instruction, adapted to the workplace, are presented to the students.

The actions performed regarding the providing of suitable training to the work force and the continual vocational improvement of them—those mentioned as well as others—have had positive effects on our entire activity. Thus, in 1986, the Bucharest Electric Machine Enterprise achieved an increase of 11 percent in commodity output and of 14 percent in labor productivity in comparison with the levels attained in 1985; the quantity and value of rejects were reduced greatly, along with the improvement in the quality indices; the

results attained by the enterprise in the main plan indicators in the first 6 months of this year are higher than those in the corresponding period of last year; the growth in the technical and qualitative level of products is reflected in the percentage of products at a world level, which has now reached 75 percent of the total volume of products of our enterprise, with it reaching 97 percent by 1990.

All these things demonstrate that the efforts to raise the level of the vocational training of worker personnel must be regarded not as an action in a drive but as a continually unfolding one, it being subject itself to constant modernization and improvement, in accordance with the requirements of the stage of intensive and multilateral development through which our socialist economy and society are passing.

#### Revolutionary Humanistic Education

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[Article by University Prof Dr Gheorghe P. Apostol: "The Revolutionary Humanistic Dimension of the Training of the Work Force"]

[Text] All the great eras in the history of mankind and in the evolution of each country have been strongly marked and, in the final analysis, determined by the quality of the people, by the level of their vocational training, by their capacity to understand the imperative of social progress. In the current stage, such a law is also acting, with might and main, under the conditions of our country, imposing new requirements in the training of young people and the formation of the personnel needed for the country's economic and social development. The problem does not lie just in training a number of working people for various branches and specialties, but of forming them in full agreement with the current requirements and especially the future requirements for the homeland's multilateral progress, in step with the newest gains of science and technology. This means that, not the strictly quantitative view, but the qualitative aspect, specific to all fields of activity under the conditions of development of an intensive type, must be predominant.

The attainment of the strategic objective of the 1986-1990 5-year period requires the implementation of the new scientific and technical revolution and the new agrarian revolution and the intensive reorganization of all sectors, including on the basis of mechanization, automation, and robotization. The modernization of the means of labor and of the structure of production, the raising of the technical and qualitative level of products, and the continual introduction and wide application of advanced technologies require a true turning point in personnel training. Consequently, as Comrade Nicolae Ceaușescu, the secretary general of the party, stresses, "we must achieve a new revolution in the level of formation of the personnel, of the specialists in all fields." In the final analysis, both the implementation of the new scientific and technical revolution and the new agrarian revolution and, in the main, the fulfillment of the party's Program for Forging the Multilaterally Developed Socialist Society and Advancing Romania Toward Communism depend on the level of training of the specialists and of the work force, in general.



In Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's view, the new revolution in the level of formation of the personnel, of the specialists, refers not only to the high vocational and technical training of them but also to the revolutionary humanistic dimension of their formation. Both aspects are indissolubly linked with one another and cannot be approached efficiently except in their close mutual conditioning. Intensive development, a new quality, and high productivity can be achieved only with highly qualified working people. But in order for such qualification on a high level to be put entirely in the service of the homeland, of the people, of social progress, high responsibility, based on the socialist, revolutionary consciousness, is necessary.

The thesis of exceptional significance according to which man represents the supreme value of society lies at the foundation of the view of the secretary general of the party with regard to the revolutionary humanistic component of the training of personnel. In the speech at the Third Congress of Working People, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that "no automation and robotization can replace man. Both in the next period and later, always, man will continue to represent the decisive factor in progress and civilization, in economic and social development."

The specialists formed and the personnel soundly trained in all fields not only represent a highly skilled work force but also constitute bearers of socialist production relations; it is a question of people capable of understanding the objective laws of economic and social development and the way of putting them into practice, of concretely using them, and, in consequence, capable of directly, actively helping to apply them. Therefore, vocational and technical training cannot be truly efficient except when it is achieved in close connection with its revolutionary humanistic component.

The formation of the young people in the spirit of our party's revolutionary outlook is done, first of all, in the educational process. Studying the homeland's history and world history, philosophy, political economy, and scientific socialism, the students are trained for life, for practically exercising their profession with full knowledge of the facts, for using the gains of modern science and technology. The advanced political thinking of today's studious youth is reflected in their social behavior, in their concrete attitude toward production tasks, toward plan fulfillment at a high-quality level, in their capacity to comprehensively understand social life.

Being familiar with the homeland's history, the millennia-long efforts made by our people to preserve their national being, for independence and sovereignty, to affirm their great values, the pupils and students learn to appreciate not only the heroic past, the struggle of their ancestors, but also the present and future of the country; they also learn to understand the contribution of each people, including the Romanian people, to world history, to the world treasury of values.

Knowledge of the general mechanism of the social system and of its mode of operation is of overwhelming importance for forming the advanced class of our times. Only in this way is it possible to fully understand the superiority of the new order, the nature and virtues of the system of working-class,



revolutionary democracy created in Romania in the last 2 decades, which provides for the wide participation of the masses in the management of public affairs, of the state. Education is called upon to help to an even greater degree to form the consciousness of the responsibility to the general interests of the people, of our socialist homeland. This means continual concern for cultivating concern for the growth of economic efficiency, the economization of raw materials, supplies, and fuel, the better organization of labor, the strengthening of order and discipline.

At the same time, the formation of historical, economic, social, and political thought on the basis of dialectical and historical materialism, of the principles of scientific socialism, requires special attention on the assimilation and implementation of the principles of the new, socialist ethics.

In the practical activity for forming the personnel needed by the economy, by all sectors of activity, revolutionary humanistic education does not constitute a "supplement," an "addition" to specialized training, but an intrinsic, essential component of the instructional process, without which the "product" that education "delivers"—the graduate—would be not only incomplete but also inefficient from a social viewpoint. In precisely this regard, in the speech at the Third Congress of Political Education and Socialist Culture, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that ideological, political, educational, and cultural activity has constituted and constitutes a true driving force for the development of our society in all fields. "It is necessary for us to do everything," the secretary general of the party stated, "so that science and culture, political education, and ideological activity always constitute a strong force for economic and social development."

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